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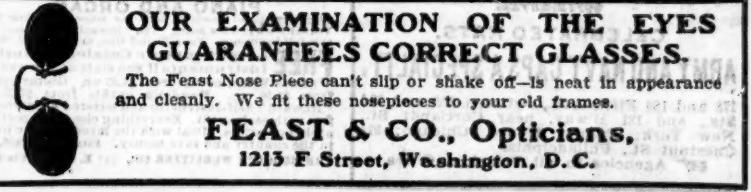
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The city of Charleston is again making trouble for the Navy Department by bringing to bear political influence in the effort to interfere with the administration of the yard now under construction there. Because Civil Engrs. J. W. G. Walker and F. R. Harris found great difficulty in getting along with John Dougherty, president of the New York Continental Jewell Filtration Company, who is an Irishman, the Department, in the interest of harmony at the yard, detached Walker and Harris and transferred them to other duty. That detachment in no way indicated a change in the intention of the Department to hold Dougherty and his company rigidly to their contract. Indeed, the reliefs of Walker and Harris were instructed to continue the most rigid inspection of the work and to report to the Department any shortcomings on the part of the company. The Department's only object in making the change at the yard was to relieve a situation which had become unbearable. No blame is attached to the officers and the Department is inclined to appreciate their difficulty in dealing with the contractor, who has not shown at all times a willingness to do what he is told. However, when the relations of the sub-officials of the company and the civil engineers reached such a state that it was almost necessary for them to put their daily salutations in writing, the Department came to the conclusion that it was best to end the difficulty, and in view of the fact that the object of the work at Charleston was to build a drydock, the best thing to be done was to send there some new civil engineers who would carry out the rigid inspection policy of Walker and Harris without inheriting their differences with the contractors. Various officials and citizens of Charleston took the matter up and had their representative in Congress telegraph an appeal to the President for a square deal and that the whole matter be investigated. An investigation was ordered by the President and Mr. Darling, the acting Secretary of the Navy, granted a hearing on June 28 to Civil Engineers Walker and Harris and to John Dougherty, president of the company. The Charleston people have protested that because the Government engineers prevented the contractors from using second rate materials in the dock the company, by political influence, had secured the transfer of the officers. There was no evidence to support this charge, nor was it supported by either of the officers. They appeared to have nothing to do with the protest made, but in view of the cry that has been raised by Charleston they did not wish to appear to leave there under fire. The contractor's side was heard and although Mr. Darling will not discuss the case in any way pending his report to the President, it is understood that a thorough investigation of the whole matter shows that the Charlestonians have made a mountain out of a mole hill and have been guilty of doing exactly what they charged others with doing, namely, attempting to inject political influence into the administration of the yard. If the officials and people of Charleston could only understand how much they are prejudicing the Navy Department and the Navy against their yard, they would certainly refrain from further attempts at interference. As a high official recently expressed it: "The Charleston people seem to think that the naval station there is being built for them and for their use. They apparently forget that it is being built for the Navy and that its location at Charleston is only incidental, however unfortunate to the Navy." A misunderstanding on the part of the Charleston people as to their control of Government property in their State led to a much more serious unpleasantness than this some forty-five years ago.

We republish in another column an article on "Armies and Constabularies" from the New York Times, which contains much wholesome truth on a subject of increasing concern to the American public. It recognizes, frankly and fearlessly, a fact which has been unpleasantly but

incontestably demonstrated on many occasions in various parts of the country, namely that neither the ordinary police force nor the militia can always be depended upon for the prompt and effective suppression of civil disorder. It is needless to cite cases in support of this statement: They are both numerous and convincing. Some bear evidence of gross inefficiency on the part of the forces engaged. Others suggest a degree of timidity bordering on downright cowardice, and in many there appears to have been a grave misunderstanding of military duties and military methods among those intrusted with military authority. In fairness it should be granted that failure in such cases has been due not so much to stupidity or lack of courage as to other conditions. The militia system, consciously or unconsciously, is seriously affected by the influence of trades-unionism. In some States labor organizations forbid their members to enter the militia service and that prohibition has a direct and pernicious moral effect upon the men in the Service. A militia force whose members are known to a mob it is called upon to suppress labors under a heavy disadvantage. The reluctance to fire upon one's friends or neighbors is entirely natural. So is the sympathy of men for those of their acquaintance who are incited to lawlessness by grievances, real or fancied, but in either case the result is detrimental to discipline, destructive of efficiency and prejudicial to the interests of law and justice. Economic and social conditions, the force of neighborhood associations, the hostility of labor agitators to all forms of military service, and the wicked dogma, persistently declared, that military organizations are maintained to oppress the poor for the benefit of the rich—these are all sources of the inherent weakness of our militia system and they explain why that system has more than once broken down in emergencies requiring prompt, efficient, resolute military operations for the protection of life and property and the maintenance of peace and order. The police forces of our great cities have been usually effective in dealing with such emergencies, but even they have at times failed in the work required of them, sometimes for lack of courageous and intelligent leadership, and at other times because of defective organization, lax discipline or the demoralizing interference of political influence.

Turning from these inefficient and uncertain agencies to the Army, we find one that can always be depended upon for the required service. It never fails, for the reason that it is expected not to fail and cannot permit itself to fail. Unaffected by local threats or prejudice, concerned in nothing but the strict and faithful performance of its duty, the Army, in cheerful obedience to orders, goes about its business in a matter-of-fact way that commands prompt and respectful attention and then, after the task is finished, quietly returns to its quarters with no resentment or bitterness toward those to whom it was opposed. Because of the impersonal quality of its force, its entire freedom from sentimental control, its purely national character and its perfect amenability to authority, the Army is the one military organization known to our institutions which is absolutely trustworthy and effective in times of public disorder. The American people are slow in learning this lesson, but it is impressed upon them in nearly every great disturbance requiring the exercise of physical force for the maintenance of law. We believe that the utterance quoted from the Times correctly indicates the trend of public opinion on this question. We believe furthermore that the more carefully the Army is studied with regard to its performances in times of public disorder, the more earnestly its methods will command themselves to popular approval and confidence. It is incomparably the safest, readiest, most economical and the only thoroughly dependable police organization to our institutions.

As further indicating the drift of opinion as to the value of the Philippine Constabulary, concerning which something has already been said in these columns, the following extract from an editorial in the Manila Sunday Sun is worth noting. "The Constabulary has served its purpose. The immense amount of harm done by the organization in creating anti-American feeling throughout the provinces of the islands; its multifold abuses of the authority vested in it, the enormous sums which have been spent in its maintenance—of course these amount to nothing. Created for political ends, these ends have been gained. Tell with the Constabulary. We will now go to work and establish order in the islands with the only real weapon there is—the American soldier."

One of the temperamental weaknesses of those cheerful optimists who dream of universal peace among the nations is that they regard physical force as the infallible sign of sinister purposes on the part of its possessor. They believe or pretend to believe that a nation which is prepared for war is eager for war, that readiness to protect its own interests is a menace to the interests of others and that the only safe and proper guaranty of peace is a state of helplessness and indifference. It might just as well be argued that it is dangerous to arm the police of our great cities or that the crime of incendiarism is likely to be increased by maintaining specially trained firemen. Yet a city without an armed police force would be no worse off than a nation without military strength available for purposes of defense. In spite of this fact, however, we find the dreamers and theorists are still complacently assuring the people that our nation should be above such things as armies and

navies, trusting the world to recognize the uprightness of our purposes and give us a square deal. Thus, for instance, Hon. Carl Schurz, in the course of a recent address at the University of Wisconsin, offered the following misleading counsel, the acceptance of which would doubtless be highly gratifying to the enemies of the United States, if she has any, among the nations: "This republic should stand as the gentleman par excellence among nations—a gentleman scorning the role of the swashbuckler whose hip pockets bulge with loaded six-shooters and who flashes big diamonds on his fingers and shirt front; a gentleman modest in the consciousness of strength and carrying justice, forbearance and conciliation on his tongue and benevolence in his hand rather than a chip on his shoulder. If this republic is to endure and to be successful in its highest mission, it must put its trust rather in schools than in battleships."

The resignation of Mr. Wallace, as Chief Engineer of the Panama Canal, will occasion no surprise to those who recall our article of May 20, in which the difficulties of his position in charge of Government work were clearly stated. To train an engineer of ability so that he can adapt himself to Government methods it is necessary that he should be caught young, as our Army engineers are. The restrictions placed upon efficient and rapid work by our methods of Treasury accounting are such as to discourage any man who is solicitous of his reputation for efficiency, and when a man has once had the experience of the larger freedom accorded in civil employment to men of distinguished professional attainments, the restraints of Government methods, characterized under the general designation of "red-tape," are irksome beyond endurance. It is not necessary to seek further than this for an explanation of Mr. Wallace's withdrawal from the public service. The investigation into the conditions under which he was working at Panama, which led to our article of May 20, indicated that this result would follow sooner or later, and as it was to be, the sooner the better.

We are evidently approaching a critical point in the development of the canal enterprise. The Government must determine first of all whether the canal shall be at sea level or one with locks. Then it must decide upon a definite policy of construction. The work now in progress is being done under no fixed system and with no clearly defined authority and responsibility, but it cannot continue thus. The Government could solve the problem by turning over the whole work of construction to the Engineer Corps of the Army, thus insuring a prompt, energetic and economical completion of the canal, so far as the limitations of law will permit. The next best course would be to transfer the work to responsible contractors, with a stipulation that their operations should be conducted under the inspection of officers of the Engineer Corps. We believe the progress of the project will be measured by the degree in which it conforms to military standards and military methods. If it is to be conducted by the War Department, the only executive department capable of undertaking it, the work should be governed by military policies. Any half-military and half-civilian system of control will inevitably tend toward friction, confusion, extravagance and delay.

The resignation of Chief Engineer Wallace will doubtless require a reorganization of the canal administration and it will be accepted in some circles as confirming the reports of discord and clashing interests among those in control of the enterprise. The magnitude of the canal project requires that it shall have a highly-organized and thoroughly efficient business administration, and that, evidently, is precisely what it has not had up to this time. The first Canal Commission appointed by President Roosevelt was displaced to make room for a new one, and Mr. Wallace was made Chief Engineer, but these and other changes have not brought about the effective, harmonious and economical administration which is the first great need of the undertaking. To organize a project so extensive takes time, of course, but we do not believe the results thus far accomplished are at all commensurate with the labor and money expended. There appears to be a great deal of confusion, uncertainty and delay in the management of affairs in the Canal Zone which must be entirely done away with before there can be any substantial progress in constructive operations. Those in authority are undoubtedly doing the best they can under the circumstances, but they are hampered by lack of definite organization, the absence of clearly defined powers and the use of methods unsuited to the work before them. What is needed is a simple, business-like system of control, the abolition of every unnecessary office and the adoption of the practical methods in vogue in great commercial enterprises.

Improper firing has a great deal to do with the excessive smoking of furnaces on war ships, and a skilled fire-room force is an absolute necessity if the best results for steaming and keeping down the smoke are desired. It has been found after experiment that the excessive smoking of the Maine was due to faulty firing, and with proper firing it has been found that she does not emit any more smoke from her stacks than other vessels. There is no good reason, however, why boilers cannot be constructed so that they can be operated comparatively free from smoke, as pointed out by Mr. Horace See in our issue of June 3.

Capt. Bailey K. Ashford, Med. Dept., U.S.A., who is at the head of a commission to study the causes and provide a cure for the anemia which is so widespread among the natives of Porto Rico, gives an interesting account of his work in a report recently transmitted to the Surgeon General of the Army. The commission has its headquarters and field hospital at Aibonito, the center of a population of about 100,000 persons, who are chiefly employed in growing tobacco and coffee. Fully ninety-five per cent. of the population are victims of anemia, and the disease is rapidly spreading among the laboring classes of the entire island. Until a year and a half ago the natives knew little or nothing of the disease. Last year a fund of \$5,000 was provided for a scientific investigation, and about 4,500 victims of the disease were treated with astonishing success. The disease, which is a parasitic one, has been traced to soil pollution, and Captain Ashford has conducted an energetic sanitary campaign which is producing excellent results. At first the islanders were reluctant to co-operate with him, but they are now thoroughly aroused and are doing their utmost to support his efforts. Substations have been established where treatment and medicines are supplied, lectures are given for the instruction of local physicians and others, and 25,000 copies of a pamphlet are being distributed in which instructions are given on sanitary subjects. An appropriation of \$15,000 has been granted for the prosecution of the work this year, and with this fund at his disposal Captain Ashford will greatly enlarge the scope of his operations. The undertaking, which aims to rescue virtually the entire population of Porto Rico from an insidious disease, is one of the most important of the many which have devolved upon officers of the Army since the Spanish war. Its successful prosecution will add another count to the honorable record standing to the credit of the Army Medical Corps.

In view of the extremely unpleasant disclosures in the controversy between Mr. Bowen, former American Minister to Venezuela, and Mr. Loomis, Assistant Secretary of State, the United States Government has published in pamphlet form the official correspondence in the case and transmitted copies of the same to all American ambassadors, ministers and consuls throughout the world for their guidance and information. The pamphlet is a plain warning to the official receiving it that no repetition by him of the acts committed or the methods employed by Mr. Bowen and Mr. Loomis will be tolerated. Mr. Bowen's conduct in procuring the publication of charges against the integrity of his official superior was a gross violation of diplomatic propriety, and his offense is in no way mitigated by his belief that the charges were true. The effect of the proceeding has undoubtedly been to impair the prestige of American diplomacy in Venezuela and perhaps in others of the Latin-American republics. Consequently Mr. Bowen's usefulness in the service is at an end, and his dismissal is richly deserved. On the other hand, it appears that Mr. Loomis, while accredited as American Minister to Venezuela, engaged in the exploitation of business enterprises in a way that a discreet and experienced diplomat would have avoided, and in which no man in the diplomatic service can engage without getting into trouble. It is but simple justice to say that Mr. Loomis has been fully exonerated of the charges of wrong-doing, and that the President has expressed his confidence in the integrity of the Assistant Secretary by despatching him to Europe on an important special mission, but the fact remains that the whole affair has been a source of painful embarrassment to the United States Government, from which further annoyance may arise hereafter. The issue of copies of the correspondence in the case to American diplomatic and consular representatives throughout the world means that there must be no more scandal of that sort.

One gratifying result of the recent joint exercises of the Army and Navy in Chesapeake Bay was that they disclosed an increasing degree of efficiency in the naval militia that took part in them. The proportion of the naval militia to the Regular forces engaged in those exercises was larger than in any former movements of the same character, four vessels of the Navy having been manned almost entirely by the naval militia of Maryland and the District of Columbia, whose work gained the earnest commendation of the Navy officers in command. The alertness and zeal with which they performed their duties and their excellent behavior throughout the exercises fully demonstrate the feasibility of developing in the naval militia a large reserve capable of effective service in time of need, and justify continued effort in that direction. In granting the use of naval vessels for training the naval militia the Government is pursuing a thoroughly sound and helpful policy which seems bound to bring large numbers of robust and well-trained men to the Navy in time of need. The work of the naval militia engaged in the recent exercises has been recognized in a circular issued by Rear Admiral Francis W. Dickins, U.S.N., commanding the Coast Squadron, in which he says: "The efficient co-operation of the naval militia of the State of Maryland, commanded by Capt. Edwin Geer, embarked on the United States ship Hornet, Capt. Edwin Geer commanding; the United States ship Sylvia, Lieut. Comdr. H. F. Harrison commanding, and the United States ship Siren, Lieut. F. H. Wagner commanding; and of the naval militia of the District of Columbia on board the United States ship Puritan, under the command of Comdr. S.

W. Stratton, deserves high commendation; and the thanks of the commander of Coast Squadron are extended to these organizations, as well as to the various other ships attached to the squadron, for the hearty support and faithful, efficient service given by all concerned."

An article on "The Revival of Asiatic Prestige" in the New York Sun of June 18 is in a line with our article of June 17 entitled "The Russian View." The last paragraph is as follows: "Here, then, at the outset of the twentieth century, Asiatics have proved themselves capable of beating Europeans in the game of war, alike upon the land and on the ocean. We are witnessing a fresh confirmation of the theory of Herodotus that the earth's surface is forever fated to be the theater of racial interaction. The vertiginous rapidity with which the Japanese have assimilated and applied the economical, the mechanical, the military, the naval and the medical science of the West, and the amazing facility with which they have shamed their pretended masters, throw a lurid light upon the arrgaame which has flippantly asserted: 'Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay!' A people like the Japanese, which has learned more in thirty years than the Russians have learned in three hundred, may well deem itself qualified to teach. Of this, at all events, we may be certain, that about Japan's qualifications to play the schoolmaster and the paternal autocrat there is not a trace of doubt in Asia. Nowhere upon the globe does success command homage so profound and obedience so unquestioning as it does among the Asiatics. There is not a bazaar in India, not a felt tent in Turkestan, in which the name of the Mikado is not whispered with mysterious reverence. All differences of creed are sunk under the electrifying influence of racial gratitude and pride. Nations long oppressed, despised and despairing, are awakening from torpor and heaving a sigh of relief. Is it possible, their eyes say to one another, that the day of reprisals upon Europe has come? May they not, at the very least, look forward to the fulfilment of a hope long dormant, the hope of Asia for the Asiatics?"

We publish in another column a communication signed "Line," which shows that the movement for a reduction of paper work in the Army is arousing keen interest in military circles. The suggestions set forth in Colonel Heistand's paper and in the review of the same in the columns of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL have been closely followed by President Roosevelt in formulating his project for an overhauling of the business methods of the various executive departments, the result being the hearty approval of the program by accounting officers of the Army, who are heavily burdened with paper work under the complex system now in vogue. What the President favors and what the Army needs is greater simplicity and directness in the transaction of official business. Everybody familiar with the present system knows that it is cumbersome, laborious and out-of-date, imposing upon accounting officers a vast amount of clerical work which can be abolished without detriment to public interests. The article on this subject which appeared in these columns last week has received the approval of several officers, one of whom describes it as a "strong starter" toward a much needed reform. Another officer who has visited several Army posts since the publication of Colonel Heistand's paper states that the officers at each post indorse the movement and expressed the hope that it might lead to practical results. The subject is one which deserves careful consideration, and it is to be hoped that officers of business experience will cheerfully come forward with suggestions and recommendations.

In an article published in the *Militärärztliche Zeitschrift* of Berlin, Colonel Wredin, chief surgeon of the Russian armies in Manchuria, declares that the bullet of the Japanese rifle is a humane missile, in evidence of which he notes that thirty-two per cent. of all the Russians who received rifle wounds in one of the worst battles between Port Arthur and Mukden returned to duty within a month. Colonel Wredin says that within 200 yards the hydrodynamic force of the Japanese rifle is exceedingly marked—wounds of the skull being fatal, the long bones being much comminuted and the alimentary canal extensively injured. This explosive character terminates at from 400 to 800 yards. At greater distances the wounds, including those of the lungs, are of a comparatively mild character except in case of the abdominal organs, infection being unusual. At from 800 to 1,000 yards bones are liable to be comminuted. Beyond 1,000 yards the missiles usually remain in the tissues and do not injure the bone. The proportion of killed to wounded by rifle wounds is one to three, but the mortality of the rapid-fire artillery is tremendous, the course of the wounds exceedingly serious, all being infected, and the mortality very high. Shell wounds are naturally accompanied with great laceration and later tissue necrosis and extensive suppuration, due to the introduction of foreign bodies into the wounds.

The Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks has recently approved plans and specifications for considerable work at the Pensacola Navy Yard, including a coal handling and coal storage installation for one of the buildings at a cost of \$16,000. The contract requires that fifty tons of coal per hour shall be conveyed, crushed and distributed from dump cars on a surface track to

either of two elevated bunkers, which are operated by electrically driven conveyors. Another project, plans for which have been approved by the Chief of this Bureau, provides for the removal of 110,000 cubic yards of material from the Delaware River front of the navy yard at League Island. This will cost, it is estimated, \$25,000. Specifications will soon be issued for the extension of the dredged area adjacent to the dredged basin at the navy yard at Puget Sound, at an estimated cost of \$24,000. Twenty-two thousand dollars is to be spent in the installation of underground light and power cables, extending from the yards and powerhouse at the League Island Navy Yard to the various buildings in the yard.

Under the direction of the Bureau of Yards and Docks work has been begun on the new central power plant at the Pensacola Navy Yard, which is to cost about \$180,000, and on the new power plant at the Charleston Navy Yard, which will cost approximately \$125,000. Although he approved the recommendations of the special engineers who reported in favor of consolidation of the power plants at the various yards, Secretary Morton has not approved the detailed projects and this will probably be one of the first duties of Secretary Bonaparte when he comes into office on July 1. There is available about \$300,000 to carry on this work. This, however, will only be enough to start the work of consolidation. It is expected that much of this appropriation will be spent at the New York Navy Yard. Reports have been received from the navy yards at Norfolk, Portsmouth, Boston and New York, of the completed projects for consolidation and preliminary reports are in from the officers on duty at the navy yards at Charleston and Puget Sound. This work of consolidation will necessarily require considerable time, and it is therefore desirable that the projects be approved as soon as possible.

In the course of an address at Williams College, from which institution he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters, on June 22, President Roosevelt again urged the continued expansion of the Navy, saying in part: "Let us see to it that the Navy is built up and kept up to the highest point of efficiency. I ask that, not in the interest of war, but as a guarantee of peace. I believe in the Monroe Doctrine; I believe in the building and maintaining the Panama Canal. I would a great deal rather see this country abandon the Monroe Doctrine and give up all thought of building the Panama Canal than see it attempt to maintain the one and construct the other, and refuse to provide for itself the means which can alone render its attitude as a nation worthy of the respect of the other nations of mankind. Keep on building and maintaining at the highest point of efficiency the United States Navy, or quit trying to be a big nation. Do one or the other."

Those who follow water sports at Newport, R.I., are looking keenly forward to a race between a boat's crew from the U.S.S. Alabama and one from a crew of rowing experts at Newport, known as "The Hibernians." Believers in the infallibility of the latter claim that they already have several barrels of money waiting to be covered by Alabama sports and supporters of the warship's crew when the vessel arrives at Newport. The projected race promises to be one of the most interesting seen at Newport for some time. So far as the crew of the Alabama is concerned it can be said that it will not be its fault if gray hairs grow on the bottom of the Alabama before it can get to Newport, and arrangements are already being made to receive the money said to be stored up by the backers of "The Hibernians."

In view of the increased accuracy of the stadiometer, as recently improved by its inventor, Comdr. Bradley A. Fiske, U.S.N., the Bureau of Ordnance and Equipment have decided to supply stadiometers in considerable numbers to the Service. The Bureau of Ordnance ordered fifty a few months ago, and the Bureau of Equipment has recently ordered a hundred. It is the intention that the stadiometers supplied by the Bureau of Ordnance shall not be used for the ordinary purposes of ship work and squadron sailing, but shall be held in reserve for gunnery use in battle.

In response to a request for instructions concerning the Russian cruisers Aurora, Oleg and Jemtchug, now interned at Manila, the Governor General of the Philippine Islands has been advised by the Secretary of War as follows: "You may allow Russian admiral to embark his sick and wounded officers and men on Russian hospital ship, daily expected, upon their giving parole not to engage in hostilities during the war. You may also allow them to bring from Shanghai material for repairing vessels other than munitions of war, such as cordage, sail cloth, waste and oils for machinery, etc., but the vessels are still to remain in internment."

The Board of Consulting Engineers for the Panama Canal has been announced as follows: Major Gen. George W. Davis, U.S.A., Brig. Gen. Henry L. Abbot, U.S.A., Alfred Noble, William Barclay Parsons, William H. Burr, Frederick P. Stearns, Joseph Ripley, Herman Schussler, Isham Randolph, Henry Hunter (nominated by the English government); Herr Eugen Tincauer (nominated by Germany); M. Guérard (nominated by France), and M. Quellenne. The fourteenth member will be named soon by the Netherlands government.

The trip of the well-known Burgess Corps, of Albany, N.Y., to Ottawa, Canada, next September will be one of exceptional interest. The itinerary is as follows: Leave Albany Saturday, Sept. 2, at 1 p.m. by special train—Pullmans, day coaches and dining cars. Dinner on dining car. Arrive Montreal about 6:30 p.m., where corps will be met by the Prince of Wales Royal Fusiliers Regiment. Street parade to quarters, where the evening will be spent formally. Leave Montreal 10:40 p.m. Arrive Ottawa about 1 o'clock Sunday morning, Sept. 3. Headquarters, Russell House, where the entire party will be quartered during their stay. Sunday morning will be spent in sight-seeing and a visit to the Parliament buildings, the famous Ottawa Falls and the Government farm. At 3 o'clock church parade and service, participated in by the entire Ottawa Brigade and attended by Lord Roberts, who is to arrive in Canada on August 30, and will be in Ottawa at this time, the guest of the Governor General. Sunday evening the corps band of thirty pieces will give a concert at the Russell Theater, under the auspices of the Duke of Cornwall's Own Rifles, the entire proceeds to be presented to the Ottawa Hospital. Monday morning, Sept. 4, the officers of the corps will entertain at breakfast, and at noon the entire command will visit the Dominion Rifle Range at Rockcliffe, located four miles south of the city on the Ottawa River, where they will be the guests at luncheon of the Canadian Rifle Association. In the evening a banquet will be given at the Russell House, which will be attended by the Governor General and Lord Roberts, and the corps will leave Ottawa at midnight, arriving in Albany early Tuesday morning, Sept. 5. The special guests of the corps will be Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Gen. Frederick D. Grant and Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, U.S.A. Col. W. C. Church, editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, who was also invited, will be unable to be present, for the reason that he leaves for the Philippines July 8 with Secretary of War Taft and party. The corps will be accompanied by delegations of officers from several well-known military commands, including the Ancient and Honourable Artillery, Veteran Corps of Artillery, Old Guard of New York, Governor's Foot Guard of Connecticut, City Troop of Philadelphia, Worcester Continentals, Amoskeag Veterans, Cleveland Greys and Providence Light Infantry.

The suggestion that crews from U.S. warships engage in an athletic tournament at Provincetown, Mass., on July 4, is an excellent one. It is proposed that a baseball game between the teams of the Maine and Missouri be held, beginning at 9:30 in the morning, this to be followed by a tug-of-war between the Alabama and Illinois, fifty men from each ship competing in this event. In the afternoon a track meet is to be held, the crews of all the vessels to compete. Not more than three entries will be allowed from a ship in any one event. The events follow: 100-yard dash, 220-yard dash, 440-yard dash, half-mile run, mile run, hammer throw, shot put, running broad jump, running high jump, pole vault. While this is in progress a baseball game between the Kentucky and Kearsarge will be played. After the regular events of the track meet, the following events will come off: Sack race and obstacle race. A cup will be given to the ship winning the greatest number of points in the track events.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., commanding the Department of Mindanao, Philippines Division, arrived in San Francisco June 27, en route to Washington for a brief visit with President Roosevelt. General Wood, who is accompanied by Mrs. Wood, states that conditions in the Philippines are better than current reports would seem to indicate. "I must admit," press despatches quote him as saying, "that the tariff is the greatest drawback to the prosperity of the country. It seems hard that the American people investing American money under the American flag should have to pay tariff charges to get goods into their own country. If we are to succeed in developing the islands this must be changed, and I believe it will be. We finally got reciprocity for Cuba after the people had given up hope, and the Philippine tariff will eventually be modified so as to permit the free importation of products of the islands into the home country."

Capt. L. C. Brown, commanding the 37th Company, Coast Art., writing from Fort McKinley, Me., says: "Referring to your article giving the score of the 64th Company, Coast Art., at Artillery target practice, in the JOURNAL of June 24, page 1160, I take pleasure in informing you that the 37th Company, Coast Art., has equaled this record. On April 19, firing from Battery Weymouth, Fort McKinley, Me., with 8-inch B.L.R., at a range of 7,100 yards, moving target, speed eight miles per hour, this company fired five shots, one being the trial. All five were hits. The average strike from the material target was twenty-eight yards over, and twelve yards right. Wind twenty-five miles per hour from left to right. Comparing the relative danger space of the 8-inch and 12-inch gun, this record will more than make up for the difference in range."

Considerable interest has been aroused in Army circles over the so-called fireless cook stove, with which experiments have been made at Fort Riley by Capt. M. S. Murray, of the Commissary Department. The benefits of such an article, if found to be practicable, are generally recognized. In addition to the stove with which Captain Murray has been experimenting, it is said that a New York man has patented certain utensils for retaining the warmth in food which he is anxious to have tested by the Subsistence Department. Another device of somewhat similar character is the Aladdin Oven, manufactured by the Aladdin Oven Company of Brookline, Mass. This is a heat-retaining cooking box with an asbestos lining and is operated by an ordinary kerosene lamp placed on a shelf underneath. It has been found to give satisfaction for use in summer cottages and for campers and sportsmen.

The Navy Department has declined to accept the resignation of Midshipman Louis Williams McKeehan, who entered the Naval Academy from Minnesota in 1903 at the head of his class. He asked to be permitted to resign because he feared his eyes could not stand the strain, but the medical authorities have not found alarming weakness and it is hoped that with proper care his fears may not be realized.

THE NEW NAVY REGULATIONS.

After considerably more than a year's work the new volume of the Revised Navy Regulations has at last appeared. The work was begun by Lieut. Reginald R. Belknap while he was in the Bureau of Navigation, and has been completed by Lieut. Comdr. Frederick L. Chapin, who in reading the final proofs has been assisted by Lieut. R. Z. Johnston. It would be impossible without devoting the entire issue of the JOURNAL to the subject to show all the changes in the Regulations. Many of them are merely changes in phraseology. We shall only record the more important ones. Many of the lesser changes relate to ratings, transfers, discharges, etc., of enlisted men, and to supplies, pay, surveys, accounts and returns. The Secretary of the Navy and finally the President have approved the changes made.

Foremost among the changes should be noted the incorporation of the General Board of the Navy into the Regulations, and the assignment to this board of specified duties, which in the absence of a General Staff are to be performed by it. This, in a measure, carries out the idea of Mr. Moody, when Secretary of the Navy, of legalizing the General Board. Chapter I, Article 3, includes the co-operation of the General Board and in the same chapter are defined the duties of the board as follows:

THE GENERAL BOARD.

(4) The General Board of the Navy, established by Navy Department General Order No. 544 of March 13, 1900, shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, perform such duties as are set forth in section 2 of this chapter, and such additional duties as may be prescribed from time to time by competent authority.

(5) The General Board shall be composed of the Admiral of the Navy, the chief of the Bureau of Navigation, the chief intelligence officer, the president of the war college, and such additional officers above the grade of commander as may be necessary to maintain the total membership at seven.

(6) An officer, or of or above the grade of lieutenant, shall be detailed as secretary to the General Board. He shall record its proceedings and have charge and custody of its files and correspondence.

(7) Upon request of the General Board the Department will, when the exigencies of the service permit, order to appear before the Board officers of special experience or fitness, whose knowledge and suggestions may be of assistance in its deliberations. Officers so ordered may, at the discretion of the Board, take part in its discussions, but will not act as members.

SECTION 2.—DUTIES OF THE GENERAL BOARD.

(2) It shall devise measures and plans for the effective preparation and maintenance of the fleet for war, and shall advise the Secretary of the Navy as to the disposition and distribution of the fleet, and of the re-enforcement of ships, officers, and men of the Navy and Marine Corps.

(2) It shall prepare and submit to the Secretary of the Navy plans of campaign, including co-operation with the Army, and the employment of all the elements of naval defense, such as the naval militia, coast survey, light house service, and merchant vessels, and shall constantly revise these plans in accordance with the latest information received.

(3) It shall consider the number and types of ships proper to constitute the fleet, the number and rank of officers, and the number and ratings of enlisted men required to man them; and shall advise the Secretary of the Navy respecting the estimates therefor (including such increase as may be requisite) to be submitted annually to Congress.

(4) It shall advise the Secretary of the Navy concerning the location, capacity, and protection of coal depots and supplies of coal; the location, general arrangement, and protection of naval stations, reserves or ordnance and ammunition, and depots of supplies; and shall advise as to the delivery of provisions and stores of every kind required by the fleet.

(5) It shall co-ordinate the work of the Naval War College, the Office of Naval Intelligence, and the Board of Inspection and Survey, and shall consider and report upon naval operations, maneuvers, tactics, organization, training, and such other subjects as the Secretary of the Navy may lay before it.

Chapter 2 includes a definition of the rank, command and duty of officers, and additions have been made to Articles 15 and 16, and Articles 20 and 23 have been revised "to more clearly define the rank and titles of officers of the line and staff of the Navy." Following are Articles 15 and 16:

RANK, COMMAND AND DUTY.

Section 1.—Officers in General.

Officers of the Navy.

15. (1) Officers of the United States Navy shall be known as officers of the line and officers of the staff.

Titles of officers where shown.

(2) Except when otherwise provided by law or regulation, every commissioned officer of the Navy when designated by title shall be given the title borne on the face of his commission that indicates his office. The titles of officers of the line are given in article 16; of officers of the staff, in article 20; of chiefs of bureau, the Judge Advocate General, and others, in article 23.

(3) All officers of the Navy shall be addressed officially by the titles prescribed in these regulations.

Rank and titles of line officers.

16. (1) On the active list the officers of the line are, by law, as follows: The Admiral of the Navy, rear admiral, captain, commander, lieutenant commander, lieutenant, lieutenant (junior grade), and ensign; and they have, respectively, these titles.

(2) Line officers have rank in the order given in paragraph (1) of this article and shall exercise military command accordingly, subject to the restrictions respecting the exercise of such command imposed by law in the case of officers transferred to the line for engineer duty only.

(3) Midshipmen are, by law, officers in a qualified sense. They are classed as being of the line.

(4) On the retired list the grades of the officers of the line are the same as on the active list, with the addition of the grade of commodore, which takes rank next after that of rear admiral.

(5) Line officers on the retired list have the titles of the rank with which retired.

Rank in grade.

17. The above shall take rank in each grade according to the dates of their commissions; in the absence of commissions they shall take rank according to the order in which their names appear upon the Official Navy Register as kept in the Navy Department.

Rank and titles of staff officers.

20. (1) Officers of the staff on the active list have rank and title as follows:

Medical officers.

(a) Medical directors have the rank of captain and the title medical director; medical inspectors have the rank of commander and the title medical inspector; surgeons the rank of lieutenant commander and the title surgeon; passed assistant surgeons the rank of lieutenant and the title passed assistant surgeon; assistant surgeons the rank of lieutenant (junior grade) and the title assistant surgeon.

Pay officers.

(b) Pay directors have the rank of captain and the

title pay director; pay inspectors the rank of commander and the title pay inspector; paymasters the rank of lieutenant commander or lieutenant and the title paymaster; passed assistant paymasters the rank of lieutenant or lieutenant (junior grade) and the title passed assistant paymaster; assistant paymasters the rank of lieutenant (junior grade) or ensign and the title assistant paymaster.

Chaplains.

(c) Of the chaplains, the senior four have the rank of captain; the next seven that of commander; the next seven that of lieutenant commander or lieutenant, and the remaining chaplains that of lieutenant. All officers of this corps have the title chaplain.

Professors of mathematics.

(d) Of the professors of mathematics, the senior three have the rank of captain; the next four that of commander; and the remaining five that of lieutenant commander or lieutenant. All officers of this corps have the title professor of mathematics.

Naval constructors.

(e) Of the naval constructors, the senior five have the rank of captain; the next five that of commander, and the remaining naval constructors that of lieutenant commander or lieutenant. All officers of the above grades have the title naval constructor. Assistant naval constructors have the rank of lieutenant (junior grade) and the title assistant naval constructor.

Civil engineers.

(f) Of the civil engineers, the senior two have the rank of captain; the next two that of commander; the next two that of lieutenant commander; and the remaining civil engineers that of lieutenant (junior grade). All officers of the above grades have the title civil engineer. The senior six assistant civil engineers have the rank of lieutenant (junior grade), and the remaining six that of ensign. All officers of these grades have the title assistant civil engineer.

(2) Staff officers on the retired list have the titles appropriate to the corps from which retired: e.g., medical directors retired with the rank of rear admiral have the title medical director (22 Opin. Atty. Gen'l, 43); medical inspectors retired with the rank of captain have the title medical director; medical inspectors retired with the rank of commander have the title medical inspector.

Authority of staff officers.

21. (1) Officers of the staff shall, under the commanding officer, have all necessary authority within their particular departments for the due performance of their respective duties, and they shall be obeyed accordingly by their subordinates.

(2) They shall not, by virtue of rank and precedence, have any additional right to quarters, nor shall they have authority to exercise command, except in their own corps; * * * * *

Rank of chiefs of bureau;

titles of line officer chiefs of bureaus.

23. (1) When the office of chief of bureau is filled by an officer below the rank of rear admiral, said officer shall, while holding said office, have the rank and, except as otherwise provided for by law or regulation, title of rear admiral.

Title of other chiefs of bureaus.

(2) The chiefs of the Bureaus of Medicine and Surgery, Supplies and Accounts, Steam Engineering, and Construction and Repair, while holding these offices, shall have, respectively, the title of Surgeon General, Paymaster General, Engineer in Chief, and Chief Constructor. (Sec. 147, R.S.; opinion of Attorney General, March 4, 1904.) A staff officer serving as chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks retains his title in the corps to which he belongs.

(3) Every chief of bureau shall cause the name of his office to be affixed to his official signature.

Judge Advocate General.

(4) The Judge Advocate General shall be an officer of the Navy or Marine Corps, and shall have, while holding said office, the rank and title of captain in the Navy or colonel in the Marine Corps, as the case may be.

(5) Officers retired while serving as chiefs of bureau or as Judge Advocate General shall retain the rank and titles held by them, respectively, while so serving.

The official comment upon these changes is: "Up to the year 1900 there was little or no trouble about titles of line and staff officers, but during the past four or five years much friction has been created by officers using titles which do not pertain to them or to their duties in the Navy. The amended regulations regarding titles are based upon statute laws interpreted by attorneys general."

There has been a revision of Articles 34 to 38 which change the duty to which captains, commanders, lieutenants, commanders and lieutenants may be ordered, so as to limit the commands of captains afloat to battleships and armored cruisers; commanders have had their duties afloat extended to the command of protected cruisers of the first rate, while lieutenants are now made eligible for the command of destroyer or torpedo flotillas, in addition to the commands or duty to which they have been eligible before. In their revised form these articles read:

Captain.

34. A captain may command a division of a squadron, be chief of staff to a flag officer, command a naval station, or a battleship, or an armored cruiser, or a ship not rated, or perform such shore duty as may be assigned him. Such captains as are by law restricted to the performance of engineering duties shall be assigned accordingly, and to shore duty only.

Commander.

35. A commander may command a division of a squadron, a naval station, a protected cruiser of the first rate, a ship of the second or third rate, or a ship not rated; be chief of staff to a flag officer, or perform such shore duty as may be assigned him. Such commanders as are by law restricted to the performance of engineering duties shall be assigned accordingly, and to shore duty only.

Lieutenant commander.

36. A lieutenant commander may command a ship of the third or fourth rate, a torpedo boat destroyer flotilla, a torpedo boat flotilla, a torpedo boat, a tug, tender, or ship not rated, and may in a ship commanded by an officer of superior rank, he may serve as executive officer, or navigator, or ordnance officer, or senior engineer officer. He shall perform such shore duty as may be assigned him. Such lieutenant commanders as are by law restricted to the performance of engineering duties shall be assigned accordingly, either at sea or on shore.

Lieutenant.

37. A lieutenant may command a ship of the fourth rate, a torpedo boat destroyer flotilla, a torpedo boat flotilla, a torpedo destroyer, a torpedo boat, a tug, tender, or ship not rated. In a ship commanded by an officer of superior rank, he may serve as executive officer, or navigator, or ordnance officer, or senior engineer officer, or watch officer (deck or engine room), or flag lieutenant to a flag officer, or secretary to the Admiral while on sea service. He shall perform such shore duty as may be assigned him. Such lieutenants as are by law restricted to the performance of engineering duties shall be assigned accordingly, either at sea or on shore.

The wearing of swords aboard ship on ordinary occasions has been practically abolished by the new wording of Article 208. A woven service revolver belt and revolver take the place of the sword. Under modern conditions a sword is an extremely unhandy weapon either on board ship or in boats, and serves no useful purpose. It is explained, on occasions other than those of ceremony,

The Regulations provide, however, for the wearing of the sword on occasions of ceremony and at Infantry and Artillery drills on shore. This article in its revised form reads:

Swords, when worn.

208. The service revolver belt and revolver will be worn with service dress at morning quarters; at all ship and boat drills; and at drill and in active service on shore with a landing force. It will be worn outside the coat. Swords will be worn with the uniforms and on the occasions specified in the uniform regulations; at parades and at infantry and artillery drills on shore; and on any military duty or occasion where they are deemed necessary or appropriate. When attending funerals the hilt shall be draped with black crape. Side arms may be dispensed with at evening quarters. White gloves shall be worn at quarters, except at sea.

It will be seen that an important addition has been made to Article 391 in paragraph 2, which describes how the complement of vessels shall be organized, and how officers shall be assigned to the command of divisions. It is explained that this addition is made as the result of experience gained at target practice during the past three years. The revised paragraph reads:

(2) The complement of the ship shall be organized into divisions according to the plan deemed most advisable. In regard to the battery he shall assign the watch and division officers to the command of gun, powder, and torpedo divisions in a manner that will, in his judgment, most conduce to the efficiency of the ship as a whole, and shall make no changes in such assignment except to the same end. The personal command of any officer at the battery, in battle or for drill, shall include, as far as practicable, only one class of guns—heavy, intermediate, or secondary—from which command he shall not be displaced simply because of difference in rank.

In Chapter 13, paragraph 3 of Article 657, Regulations of 1900, have been omitted. This reads: "For ordinary steaming the force shall be divided into three 'steaming sections.'" The important effect of this omission is that commanding officers are no longer compelled to divide the steaming force into three sections only. The usual division of the crew of the vessel on deck is four watches, and by slightly increasing the engineer's force it is possible to divide the force into four watches to correspond with the organization of the rest of the ship's company. This does away with a great deal of trouble caused by having had, formerly under the three-section arrangement, to serve meals for steaming sections at other than the usual hours for the rest of the ship's company, and it has a number of other advantages which have been quickly recognized in the ships where the four-section arrangement now prevails.

In Chapter 28 an addition to paragraph 1 of Article 1344 has the effect of relieving the offices of commanders-in-chief of fleets of much of the routine paper work that has formerly passed through them. The change is made possible by the organization of the fleet into proper tactical units. It reads:

Equipage.

1434. (1) For the survey, condemnation, and appraisal of public property of the Navy, other than that provided for in articles 1424 to 1433, inclusive, surveying officers shall be appointed as follows; and in all questions of survey of articles mentioned in this and the articles following, commanders of squadrons and divisions are vested with the authority prescribed for "senior officer present."

The regulations governing the visits of outsiders to vessels building at private yards, shown in Chapter 37, Section 13, have been revised to limit such visits more strictly to those who are known to be citizens of good standing, in order that information regarding our newest vessels may not be acquired or given out indiscriminately. This section reads:

Section 13.—Visits to Vessels Building at Private Shipyards.

(1) No visitors shall be allowed to go on board vessels of the Navy under construction except by the permission of the senior naval officer present; and no such permission shall be given by the senior naval officer present to any one not known to be an American citizen of good standing and repute.

(2) Visitors representing foreign governments, or known to be other than American citizens, shall not be permitted to visit such vessels except by permission from the Navy Department; and they shall in all cases be accompanied by a naval officer on duty at the navy yard or works where the vessel is building.

An important addition has been made to paragraph 1, Article 1834, Chapter XLII, conferring power by regulations upon the commander of a squadron temporarily on detached duty with his squadron in foreign waters, to convene general courts and courts of inquiry. This is made necessary, it is explained, by the present fleet organization which combined several squadrons into one fleet for tactical and other reasons. The revised article reads:

Section 1.—Constitution of Court.

By whom convened.

1834. (1) General courts-martial may be convened by the President, by the Secretary of the Navy, or by the commander-in-chief of a fleet or squadron. The commander of a squadron, when separated from the commander-in-chief of the fleet to which his squadron is attached, under such circumstances as to cause the chief command in the waters where he may be for the time being to devolve upon him, may convene general courts-martial and courts of inquiry, signing the precepts and acting upon the proceedings as commander-in-chief of the United States naval force in such waters.

The new Regulations will be furnished to the Navy with all possible haste and mailing has already been begun.

BIDS FOR SMALL ARMS AMMUNITION.

The following self-explanatory letter was written on June 24 by the Chief of Ordnance of the Army to the Chief of Staff, and has been approved by the latter:

"I have the honor to inform you that I recently invited proposals from private manufacturers for furnishing this department with ball cartridges, caliber .30, for the rifle of the model of 1903; the invitations requesting that the price be stated for either 5,000,000, 10,000,000 or 15,000,000 rounds. Proposals were received from four companies, namely, the Blake Rifle Company, the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, the Union Metallic Cartridge Company, and the United States Cartridge Company.

"The price bid by the Blake Rifle Company was the lowest, being \$33 per thousand rounds. But on investigation this company was found not to possess or control a plant for manufacturing small arms ammunition, and upon being informed that it was not the policy of the Department to make an award when the establishment of the plant was to be contingent upon the receipt thereof, the company asked that it be no longer considered.

"The other three companies submitted identical proposals; their price being \$42.50 per thousand rounds. There was no competition either in the price, the time

of delivery, or any of the other elements of the proposals. The price at which this ammunition is manufactured at the Frankford Arsenal is \$30 per thousand rounds, which includes material and labor, light, heat, power, part of the deterioration of the plant, and part of the cost of superintendence; that is, it includes all that must be paid from the appropriation for the manufacture of the ammunition, from which appropriation the purchased ammunition must also be paid for. The Frankford Arsenal price, however, does not include any charge for interest upon the value of the plant, losses by fire, or the pay of the officers and enlisted men connected with the manufacture; but the addition of twenty-five per cent. to the arsenal price would considerably more than cover all the charges which the private manufacture must take into consideration, except profit.

"Although the price bid is very high, and the establishments having plants have not chosen to compete with each other, I nevertheless consider it desirable that private plants shall be prepared for and have experience in the manufacture of small arms ammunition, which is needed so desperately and in such large quantities in time of war. It is also desirable that the stimulus of the hope of private gain be utilized for the perfection of the material, and that the standard of the Government product shall be sustained by comparison with the best that can be produced by private effort. For these reasons, and hoping that after the adaptation of their plant to the manufacture of the Government ammunition and the commencement of production, competition between the manufacturers may be had, I propose, unless otherwise instructed, to make a contract with each of the three bidding companies which have plants; but because of the high price I will limit the amount of ammunition contracted for to about 9,000,000 rounds, instead of the 15,000,000 advertised for."

RAPID FIRE WITH LARGE GUNS.

In an article published in *La Nature*, a translation of which appears in the *Literary Digest*, the writer points out that the importance of rapidity of fire with large guns, which has not yet been far extended in the case of large calibers, is especially great at sea, where we must concentrate the greatest possible weight of metal, in a few minutes, on a vessel that is passing at a good rate of speed. The difficulties are of various kinds: the slowness of aiming the gun, the recoil, and the weight of the projectile, which retards loading. The writer continues: "The shell, when it starts, makes an angle with the horizontal plane, and then curves gradually away downward from the line of fire. It may easily be understood that the relation between these elements may be embodied in a mechanical device, and Depoit's apparatus, which has long been known, enables the aiming to be done automatically. This is in essence a telescope whose mounting is adjusted to the gun itself."

"For a long time experts have been studying the adaptation of the brake to cannon of large caliber. These brakes, which are generally hydropneumatic, absorb the energy of recoil and prevent great movement; the gun, fastened to the piston of the brake, runs into a receptacle connected with the carriage. Finally we must bring our efforts to bear on the operation of loading. A shell for a gun of 240 millimeters (about ten inches) weighs 150 to 200 kilograms (330 to 440 pounds) or more, and is difficult to handle. In recent armor-clads, electric elevators and loaders have been installed, and these perform all the necessary operations, being veritable marvels of mechanism. Without going farther, we may say that at Havre a gun of twenty-four centimeters (ten inches) has been fired three times a minute, instead of once every three or four minutes—a remarkable result.

"Thus we may fire in one minute three shells at a vessel in sight, and this is all that we ought to expect, for it is incredible that the same gun should keep on at this rate, sending fifteen shells in five minutes, etc. The use of great guns is accompanied with numerous delays, due to the necessity of cleaning, cooling, etc.

"Rapidity of fire has even been delayed, in certain marine guns, by an extremely curious fact. The breech-block of these pieces is so well made and so closely adjusted that it refuses, it would appear, to close when encrusted with the residue of the powder, so that it must be completely washed out at every discharge. Thus we have learned by experience that the adjustments at the breech of a good rapid-fire gun must be left very loose, to the great scandal of good workmen at our factories."

TOGO'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

A cable despatch to the *New York Sun* gives the following as Admiral Togo's official report of the battle of the Sea of Japan:

"Our order for action was given at 1:55 p.m. We headed southwest for a short time, as if taking a course directly opposite to that of the enemy. Suddenly, at 2:05, we turned east, changing front and pressed diagonally against the enemy's head. Our armored cruiser squadron closely followed our course, while the divisions of Admirals Dewa and Uriu, the cruiser squadron and the division commanded by the younger Togo followed a course previously planned and proceeded southward to attack the enemy's rear.

"The enemy opened fire at 2:08 p.m. We did not reply until we had brought our ships within 6,000 meters. Then we concentrated our fire on the two leading ships. The enemy found himself pressed more toward the southeast and both his lines veered gradually to the eastward, assuming an irregular vertical formation. In this position the enemy continued a course parallel to ours. The Russian battleship Oslia Baya caught fire and left the line. Meantime our cruisers appeared in the enemy's rear.

"As we neared, our fire increased in effectiveness. The Kniaz Suvoroff and the Alexander III. burned fiercely. The enemy's line became confused and smoke concealed them. Therefore we suspended fire. The result of the battle was decided at 2:45 p.m. The Oslia Baya sank at 3 p.m. We pressed the enemy southward, firing when any of their ships were visible. By 3 o'clock we had already appeared in front of the enemy's line of advance, our course being about southwest.

"Suddenly the enemy headed north, evidently planning to escape in that direction around our rear. Our main squadron turned sixteen points to port, reversing its order and steering northwest. Our armored cruisers also changed front, following the same course and pressing the enemy southward. The enemy then changed to the east, and we promptly turned sixteen points to starboard, our armored cruisers following suit. By 4:40 o'clock the enemy seemed to be headed south. Later we lost sight of him in the smoke and mist.

"By 4:30 o'clock our main squadron was again steaming northward in search of the main body of the enemy.

Our armored cruisers moved southwest against the enemy's cruisers. Our main squadron sank the Ural and found six of the enemy's ships running northeast. We pursued and caught them and opened fire. The enemy changed his course westward and then northwestward. One of the enemy's battleships was disabled and another was sunk. Our armored cruisers, pursuing the enemy southward, observed the Alexander III. approach the Admiral Nakhimoff and overturn and sink.

"At twilight our destroyers and torpedoboats gradually closed in from the north, east and south. Finding them placed, our main squadron let loose their horde of torpedoes.

"I ordered all my ships to assemble at Ullen Island next morning."

Admiral Togo then describes the attack of Admirals Dewa and Uriu upon the Russian rear on May 27. Describing the events of Sunday, Admiral Togo declares that his battleships, Kamimura's cruisers, Uriu's division and the younger Togo's division completely enveloped Admiral Niebogatoff's ships, rendering resistance useless. The Japanese commander-in-chief approved of the surrender and allowed Admiral Niebogatoff and his officers to retain their swords.

ARMIES AND CONSTABULARIES.

The *New York Times* publishes the following significant article: "The situation in the Island of Samar has become extremely serious. Outlaws numbering several thousands have terrorized districts amounting to a third of the whole area of the island. The Philippine constabulary is theoretically in full force and effect throughout Samar. But nevertheless the Civil Government has been compelled to apply to the Army to restore order in Samar. General Corbin has complied with the application and has ordered General Carter, in command of the Department of the Visayas, in which Samar is included, to take measures accordingly. General Carter has undertaken the work, but with the stipulation that the constabulary force in the disaffected districts shall be entirely withdrawn. So competent and discreet an authority as the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL declares that this stipulation, accompanied by previous evidences in the same direction, goes to show that 'the Philippine constabulary, as a military organization, is a failure.'

"The special conditions of the Philippine Islands in this relation are matters of expert knowledge with which it does not behove an inexpert outsider to meddle. But the moral of the remarks of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL 'runs at large.' It is applicable to matters within the knowledge of every citizen of the United States, or at least of every inhabitant of one of their great industrial centers. That moral is that against 'domestic violence' of a kind and on a scale impossible to have been foreseen by the framers of the Constitution, neither the regular police nor the organized militia any longer provides an efficient safeguard. The regular police, appointed for the preservation of order under ordinary circumstances, is much too small to cope with organized insurrection against order. The organized militia is in the first place composed of men who have something else to do than to respond to every call that may be made for the preservation of order against organized assaults, and in the second place, of men who may be, as they have been, 'marked for identification,' by organizers of disorder. The only national police upon which we can rely, in such emergencies as we may be sure will increasingly confront us, is the United States Army, which has no local connections, and which 'knows nothing but its orders.' It is by no means too strong for its function as a national police, to say nothing of its still more important function as the nucleus and first line of the national defense."

ARMY PAPERS WORK.

To THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Of serious import to line officers of the Army is Colonel Heistand's paper on "Public Funds and Property" in the May-June number of the Journal of the Military Service Institution. All realize how seriously military efficiency is hampered by the undue and unnecessary amount of clerical work imposed upon officers and men, and it is a God-send that at last some one in a position to bring to the notice of those in authority the condition of affairs has taken the matter up.

The weight attached to the paper is evidenced by the fact that in appointing a committee to investigate generally the subject of clerical work in the departments the President in referring to that imposed upon the Army quotes almost literally from Colonel Heistand's article.

It is to be hoped that the Colonel will not let the matter rest where it is at present, and it is suggested that officers through medium of a service paper or in direct correspondence with Colonel Heistand, express their views on the subject with the idea of assisting him in his efforts to make soldiers instead of clerks.

If the paper work of the Army is to be revised why not put the matter in the hands of Colonel Heistand, who only a few years ago was a line officer and who is now high in the staff, and understands thoroughly the needs of each branch?

LINE.

THE PAUL JONES FLAG.

To THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In your issue of June 17 a gentleman from Schenectady takes exception to a statement made in an article referring to the fact that a flag used by Paul Jones is in the National Museum in Washington. It should be already familiar to the general public that Paul Jones had two flags and that the official one—the Betsy Ross design—went down with the Bon Homme Richard and (as Commodore Jones said) served as a shroud for his brave men. The Stafford flag, now in Washington, had no special significance other than in the facts so often stated, that Lieutenant Stafford caught it from the sea as it was shot away, and was presented by Congress with it long after, also with a sword he captured during that sea fight. This property descended to his grandson, who in turn willed it to his wife.

It was at my earnest solicitation, while visiting her in Cottage City, Mass., during the Spanish-American War, that she presented it to the Government in 1899. Ex-Secretary Long and the late President William McKinley had her statements verified and accepted the precious gift. This flag has no connection with the official one, the fate of which is so well known. Like it, however, it was made by women.

(Miss) MARION HOWARD BRAZIER,
Founder and Regent of Paul Jones Chapter, D.A.R.

The recommendation of Capt. Seaton Schroeder, Chief Intelligence Officer, U.S.N., that the midshipmen's training ship Chesapeake be renamed Severn, has provoked considerable discussion in various quarters, and in the State of Maryland it is to some extent resented. Captain Schroeder's view is that we should not perpetuate in the Navy the name of a vessel that struck her colors to the enemy, that such a practice is not in harmony with the spirit and tradition of the naval service and that the name Chesapeake for a ship in which naval officers receive part of their training is wholly inappropriate. This is a broad view of the case and its soundness may be granted. The old Chesapeake was what would nowadays be called a "hoodoo" ship, and her career, while inglorious, can hardly be said to have been tainted with dishonor. Her first exploit, her encounter with the British frigate Leopard in 1807, in which she surrendered after firing one harmless shot, was due more perhaps to Government stupidity than to any other cause. Her commander, Commodore Barron, was obliged to start on a voyage to Europe with an untrained crew, poorly equipped and entirely unprepared for action. On his refusal to permit a search of his ship by the commander of the Leopard, who charged that there were British subjects aboard, the British ship poured broadsides into the Chesapeake, the guns of which were so arranged that only one of them could be used and from that one it was possible to fire only a single shot. Barron surrendered only after three of his crew were killed and eighteen wounded, and although he had previously established a reputation as a brave and capable officer, he was suspended from duty for five years and never again went to sea in command of a ship. Six years later, June 1, 1813, the Chesapeake, with Capt. James Lawrence in command, and with another untrained crew on board, fought her memorable engagement with the British frigate Shannon. The latter carried fifty-two guns and was renowned in the British navy for superior marksmanship, while the Chesapeake, carried only fifty guns and her crew was green, indifferent and almost on the point of mutiny. Lawrence was mortally wounded early in the engagement, which lasted fifteen minutes, and his ship was soon rendered uncontrollable by the enemy's fire. Thus beset, she was forced to surrender in spite of her commander's dying admonition, "Don't give up the ship!" In those heroic words the ill-fated Chesapeake received the one touch of real glory that marked her career. And while we may know the name Chesapeake no more in our Navy, the brave cry of Lawrence from the deck of the first Chesapeake remains and shall remain as an inspiration to his successors in the naval service.

The Secretary of War has published a memorandum concerning the resignation of the Chief Engineer of the Panama Canal which is a severe arraignment of Mr. Wallace for his action in the matter. From this document, which is in the form of a report of what Mr. Taft said in reply to Mr. Wallace's suggestion that he desired to resign, it appears that Mr. Wallace sought the position he resigns and that he demanded a salary of \$25,000, which was \$10,000 more than he was then receiving. He now withdraws at a critical moment because he is tempted by the offer of a salary of \$50,000 or \$60,000 with the addition of various potentialities of getting rich by stock speculations. Mr. Taft states that Mr. Wallace was consulted about every feature of the reorganization which he fully approved, and that it was in accordance with his request that he was made a member of the commission and chief engineer on the Isthmus. "Now," says the Secretary, "for mere lucre you change your position overnight without thought of the embarrassing position in which you place your Government by this action, when the engineering forces on the Isthmus are left without a real head and your department is not perfected in organization, when the advisory board of engineers is to assemble under call of the President within two months, and when I am departing for the Philippines on public duty. * * * Your duty in the premises is not measured by your mere legal contractual rights. It should be measured by the high obligation of a public officer with a sacred allegiance to the Government it should be his honor and his pleasure to serve. You were, therefore, in honor bound by all that has preceded to continue to perform your duties upon the Isthmus until such time—a year at least—as would have afforded us reasonable opportunity to select a competent successor and prepare him for the great duties of that office."

A detachment of United States troops is marching from Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., to Westfield, Mass., to take in the annual encampment of the Massachusetts volunteer militia. Troop C, 15th U.S. Cav., and the 23d Battery of Field Artillery will cover nearly 250 miles by easy stages, making an average of twenty-two miles per day. Much interest is shown by thousands along the line of march, and enthusiastic receptions given officers and men. In the battery there are ninety-six men and three officers, and in the troop two officers and fifty-two men. The hospital and commissary details bring the total up to about 170 individuals on the march and with them are 160 horses. Capt. John Conklin, of the 23d Battery, is in charge of the detachment and his officers are 1st Lieut. Charles M. Bunker and 2d Lieut. Matthew A. Cross. Capt. Warren Dean commands Troop C, and with him is 2d Lieut. S. W. Robertson. Lieut. W. P. Mangum, 15th Cav., is the commissary officer of the trip, and Veterinarian Frederick Foster is also on duty with the force. The troop left Fort Ethan Allen on the morning of June 20, and up to June 28 the people of Bolton, Montpelier, East Brookfield, West Royalton and White River Junction, Vt., and Claremont, N.H., Walpole, N.H., and Brattleboro, Vt., have been given an opportunity to see the soldiers on march and in camp.

The new Medal of Honor for the U.S. Army is made of silver, heavily electroplated in gold, this departure from the use of gun metal being necessary as the base metals would not carry the enameling hereinafter mentioned. The chief feature of the old medal, the five-pointed star, has been retained, and in its center appears the head of the heroic Minerva, the highest symbol of wisdom and righteous war. Surrounding this central feature in circular form are the words "United States of America," representing nationality. An open laurel wreath, enameled in green, encircles the star, and the oak

leaves at the bases of the prongs of the star are likewise enameled in green to give them prominence. The medal is suspended by a blue silk ribbon, spangled with thirteen white stars representing the original States, and this ribbon is attached to an eagle supported upon a horizontal bar. Upon the bar, which is attached to two points of the star, appears the word "Valor," indicative of the distinguished service represented by the medal. The reverse side of the medal is engraved with the name of the person honored and the place and date of the distinguished service for which awarded. The medal may be suspended from the neck or attached by pin upon left breast. The rosette is hexagonal in form and spangled with thirteen white stars, and is identical in color with the ribbon.

Col. F. A. Olds, director of the Hall of History, Raleigh, N.C., in a letter to the editor, says: "I am making a great collection of historical objects here bearing upon North Carolina and have some of Major Gen. Stephen D. Ramseur, C.S.A., who was a lieutenant of Artillery in the United States Army. A letter from his daughter, Miss Mary Dodson Ramseur, says that her father had two very handsome swords, with his name engraved upon each. When he fell, mortally wounded, he was carried into the Federal line, his sword was captured and never returned to the family. Miss Ramseur writes me as follows: 'Do you suppose that it would be possible, after all these years, for us to recover it?' General Ramseur was buried in his uniform, and so this cannot be procured. I desire to enlist your aid in recovering the one sword thus captured, if possible. The return of the sword would be very grateful to her and indeed to all the Confederate veterans in North Carolina, and would certainly be appreciated by me." Possibly some of our readers may be able to inform Colonel Olds as to the present location of this sword.

The War Department announces the appointment of the following candidates for admission to the United States Military Academy in 1906: Florida.—Karl R. Bardin, Lake City; Carl L. Stoy, alt., Jacksonville, Illinois.—John R. Funkhouser, Albion, Kansas.—Edgar W. Burr, Galena; John A. Robeson, Topeka, Mississippi.—Herbert T. Leonard, Kosciusko, Nebraska.—H. J. G. Muscheteis, Bruning; Roy Palmer, alt., Liberty; Raymond F. Fowler, alt., De Witt, New York.—Philip J. O'Brien, 2 Lafayette Place, New York city; Homer J. Mesick, 81 No. Allen street, Albany; George W. Chase, Jr., alt., Pawling; Dexter P. Rumsey, alt., Buffalo, Pennsylvania.—Kenneth B. Harmon, Altoona; Joseph D. Patch, alt., Lebanon, Tennessee.—Calvin M. Smith, Rogersville, Vermont.—Robert H. Dunlop, Poultny, Virginia.—Jesse Ewell, Jr., Rockersville, Wisconsin.—Adolph K. Davison, Beaver Dam; William F. Cantrell, Downsville; Herbert O'Leary, alt., Baldwin.

A correspondent sends us a portrait of two Moro porters carrying what are evidently heavy bundles of planks, by flat straps passed over the forehead and over the shoulders, and says: "The Moros in the vicinity of Malabang habitually carry on their heads, and on their backs, articles that Chinese coolies transport using neck yokes or shoulder poles. In this photograph the natives have each carried about fifty pounds' weight of green lumber a distance of ten miles or more, without lashings or attachments other than as depicted. Neither of the Moros weighs over 130 pounds. Bijouco (rattan) strands constitute the lashings and attachments for the head and arms. The 23d Infantry finds it cheaper to hire these Moros at about \$7 per man, plus a native ration of rice, etc., as cargadors when hiking through rank vegetation, paddies and streams, than to use up an American soldier as a pack animal. We carry our rifles and cartridges and canteen; the cargador, under guard, takes the rest."

Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy, the head-center of the Christian science cult, has issued the following curious note to her followers: "I now request that the members of my church cease special prayer for the peace of nations and cease in full faith that God does not hear our prayers only because of speaking; but that he will bless all the inhabitants of the earth and 'none can stay his hand nor say unto him, What doest thou?' Out of his alness he must bless all with his own truth and love." This request will be variously interpreted. Possibly Mrs. Eddy feels that prayer for peace is an impudent interference with Divine purposes. Or, if war comes after the nations have prayed for peace, is that fact a Divine recognition of the utility of war as a chastening and educational agency? War, like rain or snow, comes through the operation of the law of cause and effect. Is it entirely becoming in mortals to pray for the suspension of that law merely because its results do not entirely suit their purposes? Mrs. Eddy will be accused of "militarism" if she doesn't watch out.

Rear Admiral Sigsbee, U.S.N., telegraphed from Cape Scilly (Scilly Islands), June 29, to the American Consul at Cherbourg, France, announcing that he will arrive at Cherbourg early on the morning of June 30 with the squadron of American warships detailed to escort the body of Admiral Paul Jones to the United States. Comdr. Roy C. Smith, U.S.N., the American naval attaché at Paris, conferred with Admiral Besson at Cherbourg relative to the reception of the American squadron. The French ships in the harbor will display the American flag July 4, and a detachment of French marines will be detailed as a guard of honor. A torpedo-boat will transfer the body of Admiral Jones on board the United States flagship Brooklyn. The French officers have arranged Franco-American punch in honor of the visitors.

The Secretary of the Navy now has under consideration the selection of an officer to succeed Capt. Charles H. Stockton as naval attaché at London, as Captain Stockton is soon to receive his promotion to the grade of rear admiral. Among the names under consideration for this important post is that of Lieut. Comdr. John H. Gibbons, commanding the Dolphin. The unusual qualifications of Commander Gibbons for this post would seem to make his selection almost certain. Before going to the command of the Dolphin he was for several years on duty in the office of Naval Intelligence and his wide experience in the Service prior to that time will stand him in good stead if he goes to London. The announce-

ment of the selection for this post will probably be made before long.

Brig. Gen. Samuel M. Mills, U.S.A., Chief of Artillery, made a visit to the proving grounds at Sandy Hook, N.J., June 28, and witnessed firings from rapid fire guns and a 12-inch coast defense rifle. The latter fired against an armor plate, 12 by 9 feet, 13 inches in thickness, fastened to an oaken backing. Two armor-piercing shells were fired, it is reported, under ordinary service conditions, each loaded with twenty pounds of dunnite or "high explosive D," and each shell weighed 1,000 pounds. The first shell, it is said, went through the plate and burst in the sand, but the second shell burst while piercing the target and did considerable damage. The test of the gun was considered successful.

Secretary Taft's party were to leave Washington on Friday of this week. They are due at San Francisco on the afternoon of July 8. While in San Francisco they will be banquetted, taken to Redwoods, etc. They will stop en route at Honolulu and in Japan for four days, leaving the steamer at Yokohama and joining it again at Kobe. At Manila there are to be entertainments by the Governor, General Corbin and the Catholic Archbishop. So there is no apparent danger that the party will lack for food and drink, unless they should be cast away on a desert island. The Government of Australia is reported to have invited the party to visit that ocean continent; but it is doubtful whether there will be time for such a departure from the program.

The Bureau of Ordnance of the War Department this week made contracts for the manufacture of 140 caissons for the new field piece. The two lowest bidders, each of whom received contracts for seventy caissons, were the Driggs-Seabury Ordnance Company, whose bid was \$1,293 each, and the American and British Manufacturing Company, whose bid was \$1,499 each. The new field gun is now being issued to the provisional regiment of Artillery being organized for station at Fort Sill. Before the end of the summer the new gun will also be issued to the provisional regiment of Field Artillery to be organized at Fort Riley, Kans.

Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson on July 1 completes his notable tour of duty as Superintendent of the Naval Academy and hoists his flag on the flagship West Virginia as the commander of the Armored Cruiser Squadron of the North Atlantic Fleet. We have already had occasion to call attention to the service of exceptional efficiency which Admiral Brownson has rendered at the Naval Academy. He is succeeded there by Rear Admiral James H. Sands, recently in command of the Coast Squadron. The assignment of Admiral Sands to this duty marks the return to the custom of assigning a flag officer to the Naval Academy.

A correspondent says: "In connection with the review of the new Field Service Regulations in the JOURNAL, I would be glad to see editorial comment on the fact that no reference is made to sieges in the Regulations. Troops in campaign, as you know, had extended regulations for sieges; and, with Port Arthur as a striking example of a modern siege, it was hoped that the subject would be covered in an up-to-date manner. The subject is of interest to most military students (see able articles by Colonel Livermore, C.E., in Journal M.S.I.) and to the public at large, including the militia."

The board of Army officers, of which Lieut. Col. George Ruhlen, Quartermaster's Department, is president, appointed to select a site for an Army post near Niagara or Buffalo, New York, will leave Washington for Niagara on July 2, arriving July 3. The board will arrive at Buffalo on July 5. Capt. Robert E. L. Michie, General Staff, has been relieved from membership on this board by Capt. Joseph T. Dickman, General Staff. It was found impossible for Captain Michie, in view of his new duty as Secretary of the General Staff, to leave Washington at this time.

Official announcement was made at the White House on June 24 that the President had appointed Mr. Francis B. Loomis, the Assistant Secretary of State, as Ambassador Extraordinary, to represent the President at the embarkation of the body of John Paul Jones on board the Brooklyn and to receive the body from the French officials on behalf of the American Government. Mr. Loomis sailed June 24 on the Philadelphia on this mission. He will be presented to President Loubet and to the officials of the French government.

The unveiling of a cannon over the grave of Molly Pitcher, at Carlisle, Pa., June 29, was marked by an imposing ceremonial and a parade, including 3,500 State troops, unmounted Cavalry and cadets from the Carlisle Indian School, Grand Army posts and patriotic orders. The unveiling was performed by Miss Ellen Hays Kramer, of Carlisle, Molly Pitcher's great-great-granddaughter.

For the first time in the history of the Government, Congress will not be asked at the next session to make good any deficits. A law was passed last winter providing punishment for officers who made any contracts or obligations for future payments in excess of appropriations. The act is being strictly observed in every department.

The France Militaire says that the Russians, notwithstanding their courage, were not animated in the same degree as the Japanese with the strong thirst for victory. The defensive attitude adopted since the beginning of the war, the want of definite objectives, the tendency to withdraw—all these have operated detrimentally upon the attitude of the Russian troops.

Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, Col. John Van R. Hoff and Capt. Sydney A. Cloman, U.S.A., left St. Petersburg on the evening of June 28 to join the Russian army. A private car on the Siberian Express was placed at the disposal of the officers by the Minister of Railroads.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Miss Ethel Conaway Peters, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Peters, of 1101 Spruce street, Philadelphia, and Capt. Smedley Darlington Butler, U.S.M.C., were married in All Souls' church, Bay Head, N.J., June 30, where the Peterses have a country place. Only members of the immediate families were present at the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. George N. Christian, rector of the church. Miss Hope Peters and Miss Ethel Peters were maids of honor, and Miss Eleanor Howard Werden, of Providence; Miss Pauline Peters, of Columbus; Miss Louise Black, of Atlanta; Miss Eleanor Fenton, Miss Margaret Fenton and Miss Ruth Fenton, all of Chicago, were bridesmaids. The best man was Mr. Samuel Butler, brother of the bridegroom.

Miss Sadie A. Morgan was married in Alameda, Cal., at the home of her parents, 1339 Pearl street, on June 14 to 1st Lieut. Walter C. Jones, 13th U.S. Inf. The Rev. Dr. Franklin N. Bugbee, of Christ church, Alameda, officiated. The bride was given away by her father, Mr. Harwood Morgan. The small gathering witnessing the ceremony consisted only of relatives and a few intimate friends of the bride. Lieut. and Mrs. Jones, after a short leave, will be stationed at Discharge Camp, Angel Island, Cal., until the departure of his regiment, the 13th Infantry, for Manila, Sept. 30, 1905.

Mr. Gordon St. Aubyn Kane, who was married in Brooklyn, N.Y., June 17, to Miss Ida Wilson, of New York, by the Rev. James J. Kane, chaplain, U.S.N., uncle of the groom, was the only son of Lieut. Col. Aloysius José Gordon Kane, U.S.V., late ensign U.S. Navy, of New York and London. The wedding was a quiet affair in consequence of a death in the bride's family and the absence of the bridegroom's parents in Europe, unavoidably detained. Mr. Gordon Kane, who is by profession a metallurgist and mining engineer, is engaged in mercantile pursuits and comes from a long line of military ancestors and has numerous kinsmen in both America and Great Britain that have borne arms for their country. His grandfather was Capt. Clement Kane, formerly midshipman, Royal navy, and a captain in the Royal Canadian Artillery during the Canadian Rebellion. His cousins are Major M. K. Gordon Kane, late (42d) Seaforth Highlanders, British army, and Capt. Neil Stanley Clutterbuck, R.N., and also cousin to Judge Thomas J. Kane, of Indiana.

Miss Ethel Louise Folger and Almond Beverly Wells were married in Trinity church, Geneva, N.Y., June 26. Mr. Wells is the son of Gen. Almond B. Wells, U.S.A., retired. The groom is also a brother of Capt. Rush S. Wells, 8th U.S. Cav.

Hon. and Mrs. G. L. Buist, of Charleston, S.C., announce the engagement of their daughter, Martha Allston, to Mr. James L. Ackerson, assistant naval constructor, U.S.N. The wedding will probably take place next spring, shortly after Mr. Ackerson graduates from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The engagement is announced of Miss Lisa Delavan Bloodgood, daughter of the late Medical Director Delavan Bloodgood, U.S.N., and Mrs. Bloodgood, Brooklyn, N.Y., to Mr. George G. Hopkins, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. George G. Hopkins, 350 Washington avenue, Brooklyn.

Miss Katharine Reed, daughter of the late Thomas B. Reed, former speaker of the House of Representatives, was married in Portland, Me., June 26, to Lieut. Arthur T. Balentine, Art. Corps, U.S.A., at the Reed home, in Deering street. Mrs. Reed being still in deep mourning, the marriage was quiet and unpretentious. The decorations were American Beauty roses and ferns. The bride, who was unattended, was gowned in white lace and carried a bouquet of sweet peas. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Calkins. There were no formal invitations issued and only the family and intimate friends were present. Lieutenant and Mrs. Balentine are to go to Fortress Monroe.

A wedding of much interest to Army people was that of Miss Leontine Spotts Blakeman and Capt. Robert Franklin McMillan, Art. Corps, U.S.A., which occurred on Wednesday afternoon, June 21, at half-past four at Trinity Church in San Francisco. The church was most beautifully decorated in white and green. The bride was attended by Mrs. Robert Greer and Mrs. Silas Palmer. The beautiful bridal gown worn by Miss Blakeman was that worn by her mother when a bride, and was of the most beautiful pattern of rare applique lace, modernized to some extent by the long court train of cloth of silver. The long veil, which had also been worn by her mother, was fastened with orange blossoms. The bride carried a shower bouquet of orchids and lilies of the valley. Capt. E. P. Jersey, Jr., 10th Cav., U.S.A., acted as best man, and the ushers, all chosen from among the brother officers of the groom, were Capt. A. McIntyre, Lieut. M. E. Locke, Lieut. T. E. Selfridge and Lieut. L. Sypher, Art. Corps, U.S.A. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Clampett and was witnessed by about four hundred guests. Only relatives and most intimate friends attended the reception which followed. The decorations of the house were most elaborate, red carnations and roses being used in the hall and red reception room, while the decorations of the drawing rooms and dining room were entirely in white and green. After a wedding trip of a couple of weeks Capt. and Mrs. McMillan will return to San Francisco and, it is expected, will make their home to the Presidio.

Mr. and Mrs. John A. H. Owens, of Charlestown, Ind., announce the engagement of their niece, Daisy Owens Mitchell, to Lieut. Adolph Langhorst, Art. Corps. The wedding will take place in September.

Miss Martha Lee Stevenson was married to Mr. Richard Wilson Gardiner, brother of Capt. John de Barth Gardiner, U.S.A., retired, on June 21, at the home of the bride, Fellowship, near Towson, Md.

A sweet, simple, little June wedding was that of Miss Margaret van Dyke to Dr. Gideon McDonald Van Poole, U.S.A., at Fort Stevens, Oregon, on Wednesday, June 14. Miss van Dyke was married from the quarters of her uncle and aunt, Col. and Mrs. Schenck, with whom she has made her home for the past few years. The house was well decorated with luxuriant greens from the far-famed woods around this post, the tall white Fox Gloves, and the roses for which Oregon is noted. The bride was preceded by Miss Elizabeth Schenck, her oldest friend and only attendant, and entered the room on the arm of Colonel Schenck under the silk folds of the flags of the district. The groom also was fortunate in having his oldest friend, Mr. Stoner, attend him, he having come from Asheville, N.C., for that purpose. The short and simple ceremony took place before the officers and ladies of the district, and many young girls from Astoria, the neighboring town, where Miss van Dyke is well known and liked. She wore a gown of white crepe de

Chine, with the veil draped over her heavy blonde hair and thrown back, afterwards, from a small wreath of roses. The maid of honor was dressed in lace and lawn, and carried sweet peas, her favorite flowers. As Fort Stevens is one of the out-of-the-way posts of the Army, the good sword was made to do its work quickly and prettily with the cake, and the bride and groom left the wedding reception early to catch "the last train," being whirled away in one of Uncle Samuel's black daughters, much bedecked with white streamers. The district boat made a special trip to carry the guests back to Astoria, but most of the young people spent the night in the garrison for a little dance, which had been nicely arranged by Captain Steele, and was given at the post exchange. The only regret was that the bride and groom could not be present, but the district is rejoicing that after a short trip to the Portland Fair and San Francisco, they will return, to be stationed at Fort Stevens. Among those present at the wedding were Mrs. Aletta van Dyke, mother of the bride; Mr. and Mrs. Adair, of Astoria; Mr. and Mrs. Cherry and Mrs. Stokes, of Astoria; the Misses Elmore, Adair, Binney and Stokes, of Astoria; Mr. and Mrs. Hegardt, Capt. and Mrs. Forse, of Fort Columbia; Capt. and Mrs. Steele, Capt. and Mrs. Gardner, Lieut. and Mrs. Kerfoot, Lieut. and Mrs. Mitchell, Lieutenant Wood, Mrs. William Young and others.

We noted in our last issue the very pretty wedding at Fort Niobrara, Neb., at high noon, on Saturday, June 10, when Robert Pattison Harbold, 25th U.S. Inf., was married to Miss Roseann Norris Brown, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Ira C. Brown, U.S.A. The following additional facts will be found of interest. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Wells, rector of the Episcopal church in Valentine, Neb. The bride was gowned in pina over liberty satin, white satin girdle, trimmed with pearls, long tulle veil. She carried a shower bouquet of bride roses. The maid of honor was gowned in white sun-plaited crepe de Chine over taffeta silk, a white chiffon picture hat with white carnations and long ties. The maids were the Misses Edna and Helen McDowell, of Valentine, Neb., and Miss Ellen Killgore, of Rockville, Md. They were gowned alike in white pointed esprit with blue satin girdles and wreaths of blue forget-me-nots, and carried white carnations. Four little girls of the garrison were ribbon bearers, and Jimmie Macklin, little son of Captain Macklin, was ring bearer. He wore a white sailor suit made for the occasion. The chapel looked pretty with garlands of green and a profusion of wild roses. After the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served at the quarters of the bride's parents, after which the happy couple left for Valentine to take the train in a shower of rice and old shoes. The bridal party and bachelor officers of the post accompanied them to the station. They go east to Pennsylvania, the home of the groom, and on their return will stop in Buffalo, the former home of the bride. They will be at home after July 10 at Fort Niobrara, Neb.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Wood, of Plattsburg, N.Y., gave a dinner on June 23 in honor of Mrs. Wood's sister, Miss Clara Ann Lewis, at which the engagement of Miss Lewis to Lieut. George K. Wilson, 5th U.S. Inf., was announced.

Lieut. Robert P. Updyke, 17th U.S. Inf., and Miss Kathryn Davis were married at Kingston, O., June 27.

The engagement of Miss Madeline Ebbitside, the only daughter of the late Brig. Gen. Samuel M. Ebbitside, U.S.A., to Lieut. Archibald Miller, 6th U.S. Cav., has been announced. The marriage will take place some time in October.

RECENT DEATHS.

Mrs. Fechét, wife of Lieut. Col. E. G. Fechét, U.S.A., professor of military science, University of Illinois, died at Champaign, Ill., May 25, after an illness of but a few days. Mrs. Fechét's parents belonged to the old Virginian families of Forsythe and Blessing, who settled at Portsmouth, O., at an early day. She was married to Colonel, then Captain, Fechét in 1874, and since that time was with him at all the Army posts and other stations he has served at. Two children survive—Mary F. and James E., a first lieutenant in the 9th U.S. Cavalry. At the request of many of the faculty and students of the University, the funeral services were held in the armory, which had been beautifully decorated by loving hands with plants and flowers. The services were conducted by Dr. Wilkinson, rector of Emmanuel Episcopal church. The male quartet sang "Asleep in Jesus." At the close of the services the remains were escorted by the University Corps of Cadets to the Wabash depot, en route to Port Huron, Mich., for final interment.

Capt. Thomas M. Smith, who at one time was senior captain of tugs at the New York Navy Yard, died June 25 at his home, No. 170 Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn, N.Y. He was sixty-two years old, and was in the United States Navy under Admirals Farragut and Porter.

Mr. William R. Page, long a resident of Chicago, Ill., and brother of Gen. John H. Page, U.S.A., retired, died in Chicago June 23. Mr. Page's father was a captain in the Mexican War, and fell at the battle of Palo Alto. Mr. Page leaves a widow, Mrs. Florence T. Page, and a daughter, Miss Florence Ethel Page; also a son, R. H. Page. Mr. Page was a graduate of Harvard College and of the Harvard Law School of the class of 1865. In addition to his law practice Mr. Page was a member of the board of directors of the Chicago Athenaeum, one of the founders and a director of the Glenwood School for Boys, and for several years acted as a trustee of the Soldiers' Orphan Home at Bloomington, Ill. He was a member of the G.A.R. and of the M.O.L.U.S. Upon the firing on Fort Sumter he enlisted in Battery A, Chicago Light Artillery, the first Illinois battery to leave for the war. He always took an active part in the upbuilding and support of all public institutions which help people to help themselves.

Dr. Thomas B. Steele, who died at Cambridge, Md., June 22, was formerly a medical officer in the Navy and was the last surviving commissioned officer of the U.S.S. Saratoga, and one of the last surviving officers of Perry's expedition. He attended the medical department of the University of Maryland, where he graduated in 1844, and entered the U.S. Navy as assistant surgeon in 1847. He served on the Germantown, St. Mary's, Vesuvius, John Adams and Saratoga. During the Mexican War he took part in the battles of Tuspan and Tabasco. During the war while on the John Adams he suffered a severe attack of yellow fever, and, after his recovery from this disease, he was placed in charge of the hospital at Laguna, where wounded soldiers and yellow fever sufferers were treated. At the close of the Mexican War he embarked on the U.S.S. Saratoga with Commodore Perry on his celebrated expedition to Japan. Following this cruise

he spent several years in the coast survey service. Dr. Steele rendered distinguished service during the yellow fever epidemic which prevailed in Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va., in 1857. He had just been granted a leave when the disease broke out, but, though in poor health, he voluntarily performed active service at the naval hospital at Portsmouth. For several months he devoted himself to the care of the sufferers and, at the close of his term of service, he received an autograph letter from the Secretary of the Navy and was presented with a handsome gold medal by the citizens of those cities. Dr. Steele resigned from the Navy in 1861. During his naval career Dr. Steele served with Admirals Farragut, Porter, Perry, Rowan, Roe, French, Howell, Trenchard, Godon, Winslow and Badger. Dr. Steele is survived by two sons, Mr. Ogle Steele, clerk to the Navy Mutual Aid Association, Navy Department, Washington, and Dr. Guy Steele, who served on the U.S. flagship Lancaster as pay clerk of the Asiatic Station, 1891 to 1894.

Miss Shahla Kane, youngest daughter of Daniel Higbee Kane, and granddaughter of Capt. Theodore F. Kane, U.S.N., died in New York city, June 24, in the tenth year of her age.

Henry Eichenrodt, bandmaster of the United States battleship Alabama, and his wife, Clara, while enjoying themselves at a social gathering in Paterson, N.J., June 26, at the home of the mother of Mrs. Eichenrodt, left their guests shortly after one o'clock in the afternoon, went upstairs to their sleeping apartment and committed suicide by drinking carbolic acid and inhaling illuminating gas. The Eichenrodt's had been married only eight months. The husband's leave was nearly at an end, and it is thought that the expected separation may have caused them to kill themselves.

R. B. Graham, sixty-five years old, formerly a captain in the Confederate Army, a son of a former Governor of North Carolina and a lawyer of Washington, was killed a few days since by falling from a fire escape of the apartment house in which he lived. W. A. Graham, the father of the dead man, was the Whig candidate for vice-president with Gen. Winfield Scott, in 1852, and as Secretary of the Navy in Fillmore's administration he sent the first expedition from this country to Japan. He was elected Governor of North Carolina in 1844.

Capt. John Worden Howison, U.S. Revenue Cutter Service, retired, a brother of Rear Admiral Henry L. Howison, U.S.N., died suddenly of heart failure at Baltimore, Md., June 27, aged sixty-five. He served in the Navy during the Civil War, from October, 1861, to February, 1866, as a mate and acting ensign. He entered the Revenue Cutter Service as a third lieutenant, March 8, 1871, and was retired with the rank of captain, June 20, 1904.

The funeral of 1st Lieut. Juan Ashton Boyle, U.S.A., who was accidentally drowned in the Philippine Islands early in May, and whose remains were brought to the United States, was held June 24 at Arlington, Va., with full military honors. Rev. Father Buckley, of St. Mathew's Catholic Church, of Washington, D.C., read the funeral service at the grave.

Naval Constr. Joseph Feaster, U.S.N., retired, who died at Philadelphia, Pa., June 20, was born in Pennsylvania and entered the Service July 29, 1875. He was commissioned naval constructor with the rank of captain Oct. 10, 1888, and was retired Aug. 5, 1899, on attaining the age of sixty-two years.

Mrs. Margaret Sumner McLean, wife of Col. Eugene E. McLean, who died in New York city Sunday morning, June 11, was the daughter of Gen. E. V. Sumner, U.S.A. Two brothers, Gen. E. V. Sumner, retired, Washington, D.C., and Gen. S. S. Sumner, in command of the Pacific Division, U.S.A., stationed at San Francisco, Cal., and two sisters, Mrs. N. Jenkins and Mrs. William S. Teall, of Syracuse, N.Y., survive her. The interment was at Syracuse, N.Y.

Miss Virginia Marshall Downer, sister of Lieut. John W. Downer, 4th U.S. Inf., was drowned in the Potomac River, June 18. The news came as a severe shock to the entire community of Norfolk, Va. The funeral took place June 20 at the home of her mother, Mrs. Eliza T. Downer, No. 234 Bute street. Miss Virginia Downer was the daughter of Mrs. Eliza T. and the late Dr. J. W. Downer. She was eighteen years of age, and is survived by a brother, Lieut. J. Walter Downer, U.S.A., and a younger sister, Miss Julia Downer. Lieutenant Downer sailed from Manila for the United States on June 15, and is not due until about July 15. Miss Downer was one of the first of last season's debutantes. She was possessed of an unusually charming personality, and beloved by a large circle of friends.

Mrs. Mary J. Dixon, widow of Carpenter John A. Dixon, U.S.N., died on Wednesday evening, June 21, at Malden, Mass., after a sickness of many months. Mrs. Dixon had resided in Malden for the past seventeen years, and was a woman devoted to her family and of kindly heart. She leaves one son, Comdr. Albert F. Dixon, U.S.N., and a daughter, Mrs. L. A. Baxter; two grandchildren, Mr. John A. W. Dixon and Miss Mary L. Baxter.

Mr. Washington Tazewell Capps, aged seventy-six years, father of Rear Admiral W. L. Capps, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, died at Norfolk, Va., June 29.

The sad announcement must be made of the death of Mrs. Mary Forsyth Bacon, the wife of Gen. John M. Bacon, U.S.A., the daughter of Gen. James W. Forsyth, U.S.A., and the granddaughter of Governor William Dennison, of Ohio. Mrs. Bacon died after a brief illness at her home near Vancouver, Washington, on June 24. A beautiful and accomplished woman, a devoted mother and model wife, she had, from her childhood, passed through the varied experiences of Army life, with an amiable and beautiful acceptance of its trials. The sympathy of many friends will be given to General Bacon in his bereavement, but a deeper sympathy is due to her who has been of light and love and life at once bereft.—T. M. A.

Rear Admiral Louis J. Allen, U.S.N., retired, died at his home, 229 West 97th street, New York city, June 29, from paralysis. He was born in Maryland and entered the Navy as a third assistant engineer in 1858, and was one of the most skilful and efficient of officers. During the Civil War Rear Admiral Allen served on the Dacota and the steam sloop Adirondack until she was wrecked. Later as senior engineer of the Conemaugh he participated in the attacks about Charleston. In 1866 he was despatched on an expedition to China, but, falling ill from yellow fever, was left at Barbados. Later he was on duty on various ships and shore stations. He was retired Jan. 14, 1902, after a sea service of eighteen years and two months and a shore duty of twenty-one years and eight months. He was a member of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Union Club, the Society of the War of 1812, the Loyal Legion,

the Grand Army of the Republic, the Washington Continental Guards, the Naval Order of the United States and of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers. According to his own wish Rear Admiral Allen will be buried at Arlington, Va., in the National Cemetery. He is survived by a widow and two daughters, Mrs. George A. Ludin and Mrs. Duncan B. Harrison.

PERSONALS.

Rear Admiral W. S. Schley, U.S.N., and Mrs. Schley will pass the summer at Great Neck, L.I.

Capt. Henry R. Lemly, U.S.A., retired, arrived at New York June 26 on the Zuna, from Curacao and Maracaibo.

Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson, U.S.A., is occupying quarters at the Iroquois, Atlantic City, N.J., for a prolonged stay.

Gen. Alexander S. Webb has returned to his home in Riverdale, New York, from a visit to his daughter, Mrs. John E. Alexandre, in Lenox.

Brig. Gen. David L. Magruder, U.S.A., Mrs. Magruder and the Misses Magruder have arrived at Richfield Springs, N.Y., for the summer.

Mrs. Admiral Almy and Miss Almy have left Blue Ridge, Pa., and have gone to Narragansett Pier, R.I., where they will pass the summer.

Among those who registered at the Casino, Newport, R.I., June 26, were Capt. Charles S. Sperry, U.S.N.; Capt. William Swift, U.S.N.; Comdr. S. A. Staunton, U.S.N.; Major Dion Williams, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Williams.

Lieut. Walter V. Gallagher, 13th U.S. Inf., who is on two months' leave, is spending it at his home, 606 West 115th street, New York city. Upon the expiration of his leave he will join his regiment, which will leave for the Philippines in September.

Major M. F. Waltz, U.S.A., military secretary of the Department of the Gulf, was in New York this week, in consultation with General Wade, who is in command of the department during the absence of General Barry. Major Waltz left New York to return to Atlanta Tuesday evening, June 27.

Ion Perdicaris, who was captured by Moroccan bandits a year ago and later released at the instance of the United States Government, was on June 24 the guest of Rear Admiral French E. Chadwick, U.S.N., at the naval station. Rear Admiral Chadwick was commander of the South Atlantic Squadron at the time of the capture and subsequent negotiations.

Capt. Winfield Scott Overton, Jr., Art. Corps, U.S.A., is reported to be dangerously ill from a wound he received in the battle of Calocan, in the Philippines. The wound was caused by a large rifle ball, which entered at the left leg and passed out at the thigh. On his return from the Philippines Captain Overton partially recovered, and was assigned to duty at Fort Preble, Me. He is now at the home of his parents in Brooklyn, N.Y.

The last of the series of dances given on board the battleship Iowa at Norfolk, Va., by the officers took place on June 22 and was highly enjoyed. Among those present were Capt. and Mrs. B. F. Tilley, Lieut. and Mrs. O. W. Koester, Capt. and Mrs. Clinton K. Curtis, Miss Lucy Quimby, Mrs. John C. Quimby, Misses Imogene Bernard, Helen Kincaid, Grace Willits, Mary King Nash, Constr. R. P. Schlachbach, Lieutenants Courtney, Hill and Hutchinson, Midshipmen C. L. Hand, L. W. Townsend, R. S. Culp and I. F. Dorch.

Corral No. 3, Military Order of the Carabao of the Philippines, whose headquarters are in San Francisco, Cal., have issued an interesting list of songs, in several of which the charms of the Filipino maiden are portrayed. The list of the songs is as follows: "The Carabao," "On the Road to Old Luzon," "Soldiers Farewell," "Damn, Damn, Damn the Filipinos," "To the Carabao," "The Governor General," "At Naiac," "Down by Old Manila Bay," "Revelry of the Dying," "My Own United States," "My Old Kentucky Home," "By Old Fort San Felipe," "Tenting on the Old Camp Ground," "In Mindanao," "On Dato Ali's Trail," "A Filipino Family," "Accessional," and the "Star Spangled Banner."

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., for the week ending June 28, 1905: Rear Admiral C. H. Davis, U.S.N.; Ensign W. N. Jeffers, U.S.N.; Lieut. L. T. LeWald, U.S.A., and Mrs. LeWald; Lieut. A. B. Hoff, U.S.N.; Col. R. D. Potts, U.S.A.; Lieut. P. S. Halloran, U.S.A.; Lieut. T. M. Defrees, U.S.A.; Lieut. J. M. Page, U.S.A.; Comdr. Henry Minett, U.S.N.; Lieut. R. J. Arnold, U.S.A.; Lieut. E. H. Durell, U.S.N.; Col. D. C. Pearson, U.S.A., and Mrs. Pearson; Comdr. Herbert Winslow, U.S.N.; Lieut. John K. Herr, U.S.A., and Mrs. Herr; Lieut. James Longstreet, Jr., U.S.A.; Ensign J. H. Comfort, U.S.N.; Capt. W. K. Naylor, U.S.A., and Mrs. Naylor; Asst. Surg. John B. Mears, U.S.N.

A daughter of Gen. Braxton Bragg, Carrie, who died in New York June 24, was the wife of an honest but poor locomotive engineer named Graves. They lived in a dilapidated house in a dirty, squalid looking street, without any of the comforts or luxury which as a girl she had known on the magnificent Bragg plantation in Newbern, N.C., where she was born. The New York Tribune says: "The mother of Carrie Bragg Graves died on the old plantation in 1887. She had been with her daughter in New Haven shortly before her death. The children of Mrs. Graves know little of their mother's ancestry or of the position occupied by the Bragg family in the South before the war. They know vaguely that she was the daughter of a great general, but there their knowledge ceases. Their father, the humble engineer, has preferred to leave it so. He spoke last night of their perfect love and of the many sacrifices which she had willingly made in order to become his wife." Mrs. Graves was forty-two years old. She was a Catholic.

Leslie's Weekly publishes a handsome portrait of "Joe," the youthful son of Brig. Gen. Chas. F. Humphrey, together with the following description: "One of the most distinguished gentlemen of his age in America is 'Joe,' the little son of Quartermaster General Humphrey, of the American Army. 'Joe' is intelligent beyond his years, traveled, and quite a linguist. Perhaps he has seen more of the world than any other American of his age, for, besides having entirely circumnavigated the globe before he was six, he has spent two of the seven years of his life in Havana and two in Manila. He has a great number of friends and is immensely popular wherever he goes. He was interviewed at length in the Spanish paper at San Juan, Porto Rico, while there recently, and expressed himself much more intelligently and with better taste than many traveling American celebrities do. 'Joe' has four brothers, all but one of whom are officers of the Army."

Mrs. Charles Cook Farmer, Jr., with her three children, is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Kimball, in Chicago.

Major F. H. E. Ebstein, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Ebstein, will sojourn at The Naples, Saratoga Springs, N.Y., until August.

Capt. F. H. Gallup, Ordnance Dept., U.S.A., who has been on leave at Boone, Iowa, will report for duty at Sandy Hook, N.J., July 1, 1905.

Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, commanding the New York National Guard, accompanied by Mrs. Roe, left New York June 23 for a visit to Alaska.

Col. and Mrs. E. P. Pearson, U.S.A., retired, who are spending several weeks at the Seaside House, Atlantic City, N.J., are playing clever golf on the Northfield links.

Lieut. Col. Hobart K. Bailey, 25th U.S. Inf., has been assigned to command the Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, vice Lieut. Col. C. J. Crane, 8th Inf., who has been ordered to join his regiment.

Chaplain J. J. Kane, U.S.N., who has lately recovered from a serious illness, sailed on the Cunard S.S. Etruria June 24 from New York, and will spend a six months' leave on the continent of Europe.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., and Mrs. Wood arrived at San Francisco from the Philippines June 27. General Wood left direct for Boston. He will be the guest of President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay later.

Gen. Amos S. Kimball, U.S.A., and Mrs. Kimball are at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York, where they are stopping for a few days before going to Seaside Park, New Jersey, to visit their daughter and her husband, Major William R. Abercrombie, 30th U.S. Inf.

Naval Constr. William H. Varney, U.S.N., retired, who met with a serious accident recently in Baltimore, Md., by the overturning of a carriage, is reported to be progressing favorably. His wife sustained a broken rib and he a fracture of the right leg near the thigh.

Cadet Fred T. Cruse, Second Class, U.S. Military Academy, is visiting his parents, Major and Mrs. Thomas Cruse, at the Buckingham Hotel, St. Louis, Mo. He has nearly recovered from his recent illness which prevented him leaving with the remainder of the class on furlough on June 13.

P.A. Surg. Joseph A. Murphy, U.S.N., and Mrs. Murphy are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son on June 22. Mrs. Murphy was Miss Julia Reisinger, daughter of the late Capt. W. W. Reisinger, U.S.N., who died several years ago while in command of a ship on the Pacific coast of Mexico. Surgeon and Mrs. Murphy reside in Washington, D.C.

Much to the regret of his family and friends, the long sick leave of Midshipman Richard Wainwright, U.S.N., has had to be further extended by recommendation of the board of medical survey, for a period of three months. This able young officer has been sick a long time, and at one time recently it was hoped that his troubles were about over and that he would be able to resume active duties in the near future.

A. E. Piorkowski, late captain of the Imperial German army, has been given the brevet of a major by the King of Saxony. Major Piorkowski is the American military representative of the Fried. Krupp Co., of Essen, Germany. He is the chairman of a club of business men in this country who have been commissioned officers in the German army. Major Piorkowski is the author of a number of articles on technical subjects which have appeared in our columns.

A medical officer of the Navy of large experience sends us a communication calling the attention of Americans visiting Florence and requiring medical attendance to Dr. Guido Yule Giglioli, assistant physician to the Royal Clinical Institute in Florence, and member of the College of Physicians of London, England. Our correspondent says: "Dr. Giglioli speaks English and French and is author of valuable writings in medicine. Being a medical officer myself I am able to judge of his methods and efficiency in care of the sick, which I consider of the highest quality, having had actual experience."

"Gen. J. M. Schofield," says Town and Country, "will again occupy the cottage in The Field, at Bar Harbor, owned by J. P. Bass, of Bangor. This distinguished military hero is among the last surviving generals who played such prominent parts in the Civil War. He graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1853 in the same class with Phil Sheridan, James B. McPherson and John B. Hood. After his long and noteworthy war record he served as Secretary of War, 1868-9, succeeding Sheridan in command of the United States Army 1888-95. His interesting book, entitled 'Forty-six Years in the Army,' which appeared in 1897, was hailed by many appreciative readers who like best of all to read of the great struggle from the pens of those who did so much towards 'saving the Union.'

"While all will rejoice at the new honors for General Bates," remarks Washington Life, apropos of the appointment of Major Gen. John C. Bates, U.S.A., as Assistant Chief of Staff to succeed Major Gen. George L. Gillespie, "they will also have in mind the regard in which the retiring general is held, for he has ever been kindly and courteous, and superlatively thoughtful for the feelings of all with whom he has come in contact. When our military life loses so able and able an officer through the imperious workings of an age-limit irrespective of abilities, there is reason to wish there could be a discretion in the application of the law. General Bates, now senior member of the General Staff, distinguished himself particularly in the Philippines, where he concluded the famous treaty with the Sultan of Sulu, which kept that powerful ruler a friend of the Americans during all the Philippine operations."

Among the degrees conferred at the commencement of the State University of Dakota at Vermillion, S.D., was one to Lieut. Col. Alfred C. Sharpe, 30th U.S. Inf. The Dakota Republican of June 22, referring to the fact, says: "Colonel Sharpe organized the military department of the University and for several years conducted it successfully. All who remember those years will recall the fact that the work of Colonel Sharpe did more than almost any other to attract the public attention. A strict disciplinarian, an able teacher with the power to awaken enthusiasm and interest, Colonel Sharpe soon placed the military department on a par with any. Of Colonel Sharpe's services to his country, few words need be said. As a soldier he has been prominent and has won promotion by his gallantry, both in the Indian service and in the war with Spain. At Santiago he distinguished himself by his courage and cool judgment in critical circumstances. In Porto Rico his services in reorganizing the government received the highest praise. His writings have attracted marked attention, and the University has honored itself in honoring a gentleman alike distinguished as a soldier, administrator, and scholar."

Mrs. Audenried, widow of Col. Audenried, U.S.A., is passing the early summer with her sister, Mrs. de Haven, at Ardmore, Pa.

Chaplain George Robinson, U.S.A., retired, has left Washington, D.C., to spend two or three months at The New Hermitage, Bonaparte, N.Y.

Lieut. Comdr. Homer C. Poundstone, U.S.N., who has been on the sick list and under treatment at Hot Springs Ark., has recovered his health and is now awaiting orders for duty.

Capt. H. Clay Evans, Jr., U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Evans with their little daughter have a cottage on Walder's Ridge for the summer. Their post office address is Fairmont, Tenn.

Lieut. Roy W. Ashbrook, 17th U.S. Inf., who was seriously wounded in the Philippines last January, is spending a three months' sick leave at his home, 2731 Olive street, Kansas City, Mo.

Mrs. J. Lee Tainer, who is stopping for the summer at Richfield Springs, N.Y., will entertain her parents, Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Stirling, of Baltimore, early next month.

Gen. William H. Bisbee, U.S.A., leaves San Francisco for New York on June 28, making stops en route at Victoria and Banff, B.C., Toronto, Montreal and the Thousand Islands. He will reach New York about July 15.

Among those attending the dinner in London on June 23 given in honor of Mr. Whitelaw Reid, United States Ambassador, by the Pilgrims' Society, were Major John H. Beaumont, 6th U.S. Inf., military attaché, and Capt. Charles H. Stockton, U.S.N., naval attaché.

Capt. and Mrs. A. C. Dillingham entertained at a launch party Tuesday afternoon, June 20, at Norfolk, Va., in honor of Miss Denise Mahan and her guests Miss Elizabeth Bowen and Mr. Wilberforce Thomas, of Warrenton, Va. The party occupied one of the launches from the U.S.S. Franklin, and, after steaming up the river to the locks, a tempting supper was cooked on board and served amid much merriment. The party was chaperoned by Captain and Mrs. Dillingham and Mrs. Dennis H. Mahan.

The National Society, Army of the Philippines, will hold their annual convention and elect officers in Chicago, Oct. 9, 10 and 11 next. Gen. Wilder S. Metcalf, of Lawrence, Kan., is president, and T. E. Duncan, of Kansas City, Mo., is national secretary. The date has been changed from Manila Day, Aug. 13, to Oct. 9, which is Chicago Day and a holiday in the Windy City. The full program will appear later. The organization now has fifty camps, and a membership of 23,000. Excursions will be made by all railroads.

"Among recent promotions in the Army," says the Burlington, Vt., Free Press and Times, "is that of Major Herbert E. Tuthery, who has just been advanced to the rank of lieutenant colonel of Cavalry. Colonel Tuthery served as professor of military science and tactics for two periods at the University of Vermont, and was for a long time on duty with the National Guard of Vermont, where he rendered most efficient service. His military and other friends throughout the State will congratulate him upon his well-earned promotion."

Noting the recent death in New York of Thomas Nicol, several newspapers have stated that he was the last survivor of the Perry expedition to Japan in 1850-1853. This statement is incorrect. Capt. Edwin Fithian, U.S.N., retired, having accompanied the expedition, during which he was attached to the flagship Susquehanna. As Nicol was seventy-nine years old when he died it is probable that the enlisted men of the expedition included many who were younger than himself, some whom are perhaps still living. Captain Fithian entered the Navy in 1848 as third assistant engineer, became chief engineer in 1859, and was placed on the re-list in 1882.

Members of the rifle team of the 7th Regiment, N.Y., who are at present in London, England, will have plenty of entertainment. An official reception will be given to the team at a grand "punch d'honneur" held in Queen's Hall on July 1. On July 2 will join in a church parade of the Queen's West Volunteers to Westminster Abbey and will join the officers of the regiment and take tea with the Duchess of Westminster at Grosvenor House. On July 6 and 7 they will shoot at Bisley. They will then visit with a banquet at King's Hall, Sir Charles Howard Vincent, colonel commanding Queen's Westminsters, will be the guest of the team on that occasion. Col. N. B. Thurston, Inspector of Small Arms Practice, N.G.N.Y., is with the 7th Regiment.

A press despatch from Kansas City, Mo., June 20, says: "George W. Kirkman, ex-Captain of Infantry, U.S.A., now a prisoner in the Federal Penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, is to appear soon as an author. He has written a book that pretends to portray the dark side of social life in the Army. The book was written while Kirkman was under arrest in Fort Niobrara, charged with enough breaches of good conduct to dismiss hundred officers. Under the title, 'Thirty Years of Army Life,' Kirkman is to tell all of the scandals that have come to him as officer's son, cadet and officer. Kirkman has been tried by courts-martial five times. His manuscript is now in the hands of a Chicago publisher, and wealthy relatives of the ex-officer are said to be assisting in the publication. It is expected to be out in a few weeks."

One of the most delightful social events of the season at Norfolk, Va., was that given on the evening of June 21, when Medical Director and Mrs. R. S. Persons and the Misses Persons entertained their friends at a fete champetre, which took place on the grounds of the naval hospital. The lawn was illuminated with myriads of electric lights and Japanese lanterns. The naval post band played and dancing on the tennis court was enjoyed by many. The presence of about 150 midshipmen from the various training ships at the navy yard added vastly to the interest of the occasion. Dr. and Mrs. Persons, assisted by Rear Admiral and Mrs. Huntington, received the guests, among whom were Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Kinkaid, Dr. and Mrs. A. R. Wentworth, Comdr. and Mrs. Clinton K. Curtis, Paymr. and Mrs. O'Leary, Comdr. and Mrs. Lawrence S. Adams, Comdr. and Mrs. Laird, Comdr. and Mrs. John G. Quimby, Col. and Mrs. L. W. T. Waller, U.S.M.C.; Capt. and Mrs. B. F. Tilley, Admiral and Mrs. Charles Eldredge, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Reynolds T. Hall, Misses Helen and Ethel Harrington, Virginia, Grace and Jessie Willits, Susie, Pauline and Julia Persons, Helen and Dorothy Kinkaid, Amy Wentworth, Lucy Quimby, Edeline Tilley, Margaret Reed, Alice Williams, Drs. Vickery and Foster, U.S.N.; Capt. N. G. Burton, U.S.M.C.; Lieut. B. W. Sibley, Marine Corps, and Col. William S. Muse, U.S.M.C., retired.

The address of the Army and Navy Club of New York is now 107 West Forty-third street.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. W. A. McDaniel, 15th U.S. Inf., at Bradrick, Ohio, June 26.

Miss Susan D. Biddle, sister of Major John Biddle, U.S.A., is in Detroit, Mich., visiting her cousin, Miss Louise Biddle.

A son was born at Decatur, Ill., June 9, to the wife of Capt. Charles E. Hay, jr., acting judge advocate, U.S.A., and has been named John Leonard.

Mrs. Almy, widow of Major William E. Almy, U.S.A., has left Philadelphia for her cottage at Beach Haven, N.J., where she will pass the summer.

Lieut. Col. Valentine McNally, U.S.A., and Mrs. McNally have left Elkton, Va., for Emmitsburg, Md., where they will pass a few weeks before going to Atlantic City, N.J.

Lieut. Frederick C. Test, U.S.A., is stopping at 2631 Harvey street, Omaha, Neb., on leave for the summer. The number was previously given as 2613 by mistake.

Mrs. Nash, wife of Dr. Francis Nash, U.S.N., will soon leave Washington, D.C., for Manila, where Dr. Nash is now stationed. Miss Nash will accompany her mother.

Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Luby, U.S.N., who has been sick, has been discharged from treatment in the Naval Hospital, New York, and ordered to the Asiatic Station, sailing from San Francisco, Cal., July 22.

Colonel Larned, U.S.A., and family have taken a cottage for the summer at Fisher's Island, N.Y., where they will be joined later on by Cadet Paul A. Larned, now on furlough and visiting friends in Chicago.

Capt. Adolph Marix, U.S.N., whose headquarters are at Baltimore, Md., for the present, has the new title of "Supervisor of Naval Auxiliaries." The old title of this office was "Inspector of Naval Colliers."

Mrs. Ouida N. Wilson has just returned home, spending a very pleasant time in New York and Washington. She will spend the summer with her mother, Mrs. Nudin, at Boston, and Sept. 1 will start for the West.

Pay Instr. L. C. Kerr, U.S.N., recently general store-keeper at the navy yard, Mare Island, has arrived in Washington as the relief of Pay Director L. A. Frailey, retired, in charge of the Navy Pay Office, Washington.

Miss Bessie Craney, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Crallé, wife of Capt. G. M. Crallé, 10th Inf., at Fort Lawton, Washington, has returned to West Point for the summer. She expects to return to Lawton about Oct. 1.

In the list of recent graduates from the Detroit Central High School, we note the name of Miss Lila Marguerite Gandy. Miss Lila is the daughter of Major Charles M. Gandy, surgeon, U.S.A., now stationed at Fort Wayne, Mich.

Mrs. Johnson, wife of Lieut. Walt C. Johnson, 26th Inf., and their young son will visit Mrs. Johnson's parents at 2321 West Tenth street, Los Angeles, Cal., for three months from July 1. Mrs. Johnson's father has been ill for some time.

Surg. Raymond Spear, U.S.N., who has been on duty at the Naval Hospital, Washington, has been ordered to proceed to St. Petersburg, Russia, for special duty in connection with the naval medical and military features of the Russo-Japanese War.

Because of a slight affection of the heart which has recently developed, 2d Lieut. Arthur P. Crist, U.S.M.C., has been granted sick leave for six months. It is expected that his trouble will readily yield to treatment within time, and that he can be restored to duty.

Announcement is made at Marine Corps Headquarters.

Capt. E. R. Lowndes and 2d Lieut. W. P. Upshur, Marine Corps, have qualified for promotion, the one to first lieutenant and the other to second lieutenant. These officers recently before the examining board for promotion.

Tom's freshman crew, which on Wednesday so recently won its race in the Intercollegiate Regatta, Army representative in the boat in the person of Tom's son of Lieut. Blanton C. Welsh, U.S.A., recently young Welsh, who is also president of the New Society of Cornell University, with a membership of hundred and fifty, is specializing in chemistry in view to future work in high explosives. Tom has friends in the Service who will be pleased to know of his success.

Gen. H. B. Carrington, U.S.A., retired, who is graduate of Yale University, class of 1845, and of its law school, class of 1848, delivered the opening address at the Yale Law School Alumni dinner at New Haven during commencement week, and by direction of President Hadley headed the column of alumni that followed the corporation to the commencement exercises. He is the only surviving member of his class and is remarkably well and hearty. General Carrington also delivered the Memorial Day address before G.A.R. Post No. 8 of Massachusetts, at Middleboro, Mass.

Miss Louise Elaine Waltz, the younger daughter of Major Millard F. Waltz, military secretary of the Department of the Gulf, has specially distinguished herself during the academic year just closed, at the academy of the Immaculate Conception in Atlanta, Ga., where, according to the account of the commencement exercises in the Atlanta papers she carried off high honors by receiving a monthly rating of 100 per cent. in each and every study, attendance and deportment, for each month of the year. In some of the studies pursued, notably, civil government, literature, English, history and mathematics, her monthly marks were one hundred, plus, signifying that she was not only perfect, but perfect with especial distinction. Her musical attainments, both vocal and instrumental, have won for her from her teachers high commendation, and have been the source of the greatest enjoyment to her many friends.

A meeting of Corral No. 3, Military Order of the Carabao, was held at the Occidental Hotel, San Francisco, Cal., June 13, 1905. Among other business, Carabao Riley presented a report from the song committee showing a completion of its labors. He called attention to the manner in which the songs collected had been published and stated that the committee was under great obligations to those who had responded to its solicitations for appropriate songs. Carabao James Allen was named as delegate, and Carabao Frank McIntyre as alternate to the annual meeting of the Main Corral to be held in Washington on June 30. The committee on membership reported favorably on the following candidates for membership: Stephen P. Jocelyn, colonel, General Staff, U.S.A.; James Canby, captain, paymaster, U.S.A., and Edwin C. Long, Lieutenant, Artillery Corps, U.S.A. They were installed as members by the Paramount. Carabao

Riley, after the regular business, was named as 'Bombino' and took charge of the further proceedings in a most efficient manner. The first toast drunk was to the memory of Carabao Truxton, of the Navy, lately deceased. Carabao Riley spoke eloquently and feelingly on the subject. He recalled to memory the meetings and banquets that Carabao Truxton had attended, and how much he had contributed to the pleasure and good fellowship of such gatherings. Carabao Coolidge supplemented the remarks of Carabao Riley, and called attention to the fact that the gavel used at the meeting was presented to the Corral by Carabao Truxton, and was from the wood of U.S.S. Independence. All the absent members of the Corral were fittingly remembered at the proper time and in the proper manner. Before adjourning, Carabao Riley asked the Corral to drink a toast to the secretary, Carabao McAndrew, whom orders called in the near future to Alaska and who was meeting with the Corral for the last time. He thanked Carabao McAndrew in the name of the Corral for the good work he had done. Carabao Coolidge as Paramount of Corral No. 3 said that the Corral owed much of its present prosperous condition to the departing secretary and wished him all good fortune. A skilled performer on the piano added much to the success of the meeting, and the choir led by Carabao Hogue and Wetherill brought forward all the new songs. About midnight the Corral adjourned to meet again on Sept. 12 at the Occidental Hotel, San Francisco, Cal.

NEWS OF THE PHILIPPINES.

The Philippine Civil Commission has under consideration a measure to reduce the Philippine Constabulary from 7,000, its present strength, to 2,500. It is understood that the proposed reduction is favored by Major General Corbin, commander of the Philippines Division. The Manila Times says: "General Corbin does not believe that the regular military forces are here for ornamental purposes or that they should remain idle in barracks when the services of troops are needed. With the troops now here he believes that peace can best be preserved by allowing them to do the active field work, and having a reduced force of constabulary to act as regular peace officers and to do the necessary police work of the islands. His views have been concurred in by Governor General Wright and the commission."

Capt. Thomas R. Hayson, an inspector of Philippine Constabulary, was shot and murdered while asleep in his tent in Siasi, Sulu district, May 13, by a treacherous Moro, who was doing sentry duty. Captain Hayson was an American whose services with the constabulary were marked by an almost continuous performance of brilliant field work involving several successful engagements against outlaws led by Felisardo and Montalon. He was an indefatigable officer of ripe judgment and highly esteemed by all who knew him.

Col. Wallace Taylor, of the Philippine Constabulary, who was severely wounded in a fight with outlaws in the Island of Samar on May 18, went to the Philippines as a major of volunteers during the Filipino insurrection. He later joined the constabulary and has gradually risen to his present high rank. He is considered one of the most efficient officers in the organization, and when General Allen is not in the field in Samar, Colonel Taylor is in charge of the constabulary forces. On account of his efficient work in the Visayas, the commission passed an act creating the rank of lieutenant colonel and assistant chief of the constabulary and Colonel Taylor has the honor of being the only civilian officer of that rank in the force.

The Philippine Constabulary authorities have imported eleven powerful bloodhounds from the United States. The animals will be used in tracking outlaws in Samar.

COMPTROLLER'S DECISIONS.

The Comptroller of the Treasury has submitted to the Secretary of the Navy a decision on the following questions: "Are enlisted men of the Marine Corps who have qualified as expert riflemen, entitled to the extra pay allowed enlisted men of the Infantry of the Army by the Army Regulations, Article 1373?" In deciding the question the Comptroller says: "So long as the Marine Corps is not detached by order of the President, and is subject to the laws and regulations established for the government of the Navy, I do not think Article 1373, Army Regulations, is applicable to it. Unless so detached it is controlled by the Secretary of the Navy and not by the Secretary of War. If the Navy Department should issue orders or establish a regulation under which enlisted men of the Marine Corps may qualify as expert riflemen and they should so qualify, I am of opinion they would be entitled to one dollar a month in addition to their pay, the same as provided for expert riflemen in the Army by the Act of March 2, 1903."

Lieut. Col. E. G. Fechet, U.S.A., retired, recently requested a decision on the question as to whether retired officers of the Army on duty at educational institutions are entitled under the existing law to medical attendance and medicines at the expense of the United States. The Comptroller of the Treasury holds that a retired colonel or lieutenant colonel so detailed, being entitled under the Act of March 2, 1905, to the full pay and allowances of a major on the active list, is entitled since the date of the latter act to the same medical attendance and medicines at the expense of the United States as are authorized for a major on the active list.

In a case submitted to the Treasury Department by the Paymaster General of the Army, the Comptroller has decided that the proviso of the Act of July 7, 1898, "That troops about to embark for service in the Philippine Islands may, in the discretion of the Secretary of War, be paid one month's wages in advance prior to embarkation," is not permanent, general legislation, but a special provision to apply only to a contingency then about to happen. The Paymaster General of the Army submitted a requisition for \$30,000 from the appropriation of 1906 for the purpose of making advance payments to troops leaving San Francisco, June 30, en route to Manila, but the Comptroller holds that in the absence of any provision in the law making that appropriation available at an earlier date the funds will not be available until July 1, 1905. "If the provision in the Act of July 7, 1898, for advance payments, were permanent, general legislation," says the Comptroller, "and applicable to the appropriation under consideration, it would grant authority for the use of moneys therein appropriated for the pay of enlisted men to be sent to the Philippine Islands at this time, which would probably operate to render so much of the moneys appropriated therefor as should be necessary to pay them 'one

month's wages in advance' immediately available. But the provision does not contain any language that indicates that it was intended to be permanent legislation. The act in which this provision is contained was passed a short time prior to first sending volunteer soldiers to the Philippine Islands, and the provision was made for troops 'about to embark' for service therein and refers to volunteer officers and soldiers and to them alone."

RESULTS OF TOGO'S VICTORY.

Harper's Weekly of July 1 contains three special articles on "Results of Togo's Victory," which Navy officers will read with much interest. One is entitled, "The Battleship Versus the Torpedoboot," by Capt. Edward W. Very, late U.S.N.; another is, "What America Has Learned from Togo," by Commander Bradley A. Fiske, U.S.N., and the third is "The Value of the Submarine in Naval Warfare," by Lawrence Y. Spear.

Captain Very's paper is a forcible argument for the continued building of battleships. He says, in part: "Whether or no there be a possibility of substituting some less costly unit for the battleship, it is clear that any fleet construction based upon a coast-defense policy is worse than worthless, for it cultivates a feeling of security where disaster only can be reaped. Coast defense lies within the three-mile limit, beyond which the enemy is free to work his will. The fleet best guards its country a thousand miles away. If a torpedoboot can get within reach of a battleship the chances are very great that the latter may be disabled. It follows then, and with truth, that with flotillas of destroyers sent from different directions, the chance becomes almost a certainty that the battleship will be put out of action or sunk. Since, then, flotillas sufficient for the purpose can be built and maintained at a much less cost than a battleship, can we not replace the battleship by the flotilla? We have sent a flotilla of these vessels half-way around the world with ease, and so have most of the other naval powers. Distance and safety at sea are therefore no handicap. Assume this to be done. Look through the composition of any fighting fleet in the world, and it will be found that in the day of trial the enemy will meet you with battleships and destroyers. * * * There is no true foundation for the argument that because a destroyer may have struck a battleship a substitution may be made. In fact, while there is scarcely any general resemblance between naval and military campaigning, there is precisely the same necessity for elasticity in the squadron that there is in the army corps, and the battleship, the scout, and the destroyer can no more replace each other than can artillery, cavalry, and infantry. * * * The remedy, therefore, for the overtoppling budget does not lie in abolishing the battleship for a makeshift substitute, no matter how valuable as a fighting unit that substitute may be within its own province. Nor does it lie in retrograding the size and power of future battleships, for in this the unity of the squadron so vitally necessary for thorough efficiency is sacrificed. If a sacrifice is to be made it must be in magnitude of the power as a whole, but never, under any circumstances, should a single step be taken that shall endanger the thorough efficiency of whatever limited power there be. Of all the lessons that may be gained from the naval campaign of the Russo-Japanese war none stands out so clearly as the complete efficiency of the Japanese fleets, trained to the minute, and as perfect in the rough and tumble of a fight in fog and heavy sea as a regiment on parade."

Commander Fiske begins his paper with the laconic remark that the Japanese naval successes contain no lessons for naval officers, but that they contain many for the people. So far as naval officers are concerned, nothing has been proved, no doubtful points determined, American naval officers having continually proved that Japan would win the game. "Many Congressmen of undoubted ability and patriotism," says Commander Fiske, "and distinguished in their own professions, have challenged the declaration of the men of the naval profession that they needed very large battleships. Now what the recent successes of Japan have done for naval officers, and therefore for the country, is to prove that they were right. This leads up to, and establishes, a very interesting condition: the condition that the Navy will henceforth be called upon not only to do the absolute fighting, but also to consider and report what measures must be taken to insure that, when it comes to fight, it will have the proper tools. The advantage of this condition to the country will be twofold: first, it will put the responsibility for our naval defense in a definite place, the Navy Department; second, it will give to naval officers that keen interest in their profession which is necessary to every man who is to practice his profession well. Some of the immediate results are easy to foresee. One is that the great American fleet, so long desired and needed, will at last come into being. Heretofore it has been difficult to convince laymen of the difference between a fleet and a collection of ships. But surely the long trip of Rojestvensky with his fighting ships of different kinds, and his colliers, hospital ships, and auxiliaries, and the fatal battle which he fought, will show even the most incredulous layman that, if we are to have a navy at all, that navy must possess a fleet which can go to the uttermost parts of the earth, and be self-supporting all the time. And when this layman sees—as all see now—that the fate of two empires hinged on the battle ultimately fought, he must also see that our fleet must be so enormous, composed of ships so powerful, manned by men and officers so brave, and commanded by an admiral so skilful, that we will be sure to win. I was in Japan a few years ago, and many Europeans pointed out to me the folly of Japan in spending for battleships so many of the millions that she had received as indemnity from China. Her recent successes show that it was not only wisdom of the highest order, but courage of an order just as high: for Japan is not a rich country, like ours, but a very poor one. The only navy that will surely whip any probable enemy is one more powerful than any probable enemy. We must decide, then, who will be our probable enemy or enemies, and get a navy more powerful than theirs. And when we are reckoning who will be our probable enemies we must recollect that it will take ten years to construct and drill a sufficient navy; so we must think of conditions not as they are now, but as they may be ten years hence. What size of navy shall we need then? This would be a very hard question to answer, if it were not for one thing; and that thing is the example of the only other nation in the world as great, and as rich, and as isolated in her grandeur as we ourselves. That nation is Great Britain. Her wise policy decides on a navy of a certain size. This is our only guide. We shall be safe if we have a navy as great as hers. The principal lesson then—for our people—that may be de-

duced from the recent successes of Japan—is that we need a navy at least as powerful as Great Britain."

Mr. Spear contends that while there is a dearth of information as to the use of submarine torpedoboats in the present war, that type of vessel has come to stay and will play an important part in the naval wars of the future. His conclusion is as follows: "No amount of discussion can, in the end, obscure one great fact regarding the submarine—that is, her ability to approach a battleship in broad daylight and force the latter to retire or accept disablement or destruction. This is the essence of the matter. All other considerations are, by comparison, non-essential. This limitation curtails the battleship's control. That, in final terms, is what the submarine can do now, and that is enough."

THE NEW CHAPEL AT ANNAPOLIS.

The new chapel in the grounds of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis is rapidly nearing completion, and its surpassing beauty is already a delight to the eye. When the finishing touch is added the structure will deserve a place among the most imposing houses of worship in the world. The chapel, which will cost \$400,000, is located near the center of the Academy grounds, and its dome, which is 210 feet above sea level, is visible at a great distance down the Chesapeake Bay. In form the structure follows the outlines of a Grecian cross. The main floor, says a writer, in the Washington Star, is a circle and has a diameter of eighty-three feet four inches, but extending on each side are transepts or wings, giving the interior a width of 116 feet eight inches on a line with the transepts, while the outside wall of the structure is 130 feet. The building is eighty-four feet high and over it the dome rises an additional 126 feet. The dome is sixty-nine feet in diameter at its base. It is supported by a series of columns. One cupola of the dome forms the ceiling of the chapel, which is 110 feet above the main floor. A second cupola, which is thirty-three feet seven inches above the first, supports a lantern forty-eight feet eight inches high, which is entered by a narrow stairway built in the walls of the lower part of the chapel and through the first cupola. Near the top of the dome is a balcony, from which an excellent view of the Chesapeake Bay and surrounding country can be had.

Under the main floor of the chapel is a large crypt with space for numerous tombs. Broad stairways lead to this large area in circular form, where provisions can be made from time to time for receiving the bodies of eminent naval commanders. It is befitting that the first tomb be occupied by the remains of John Paul Jones, the father of the United States Navy.

Light concrete material is used in the construction of the walls of the chapel and dome. The walls of the building are of granite and glazed brick. Caen stone will be used in the inside walls, while the main floor will be of ferro concrete covered with Indiana limestone. The exterior wall of the building will be eighteen inches thick; then comes a space of three feet six inches followed by the second wall, which will be twelve inches thick, giving a total thickness of six feet. Ornamental terra cotta will be used in covering the concrete columns supporting the dome as well as the dome itself, which is built of concrete material. The ceiling of the chapel will be ornamented and paneled and in the center of each panel are electric lights.

Eight concrete columns support the dome, while the arches of the transepts are supported by the same number of smaller columns. The ferro concrete arches and cupola are only from five to eight inches thick, but the steel reinforcements give them the necessary strength.

Reviewing the possible causes for the recent sinking of the British submarine A-8, the London Engineer believes that the most probable explanation is that the boat was running at the time of the accident with its fore-hatch open, and that the fore-hatch was not blown open after the vessel sank, as was reported officially. If the fore-hatch was open, the wash of a very slight swell, the heeling under the steering rudder, or any plunging under the diving rudder, might easily have washed over the whole fore part of the submarine and filled it very rapidly through such a large aperture. The accident may have been aided by the fact that the number of persons on board, nineteen, was excessive, as the margin of buoyancy in these craft is at all times very small.

The economy practised in the army of the Rising Sun can be gathered from the tables of pay, the United Service Gazette says. Thus, whereas a general in the British army receives \$14,600 a year, or \$40 a day, the Japanese general is content with \$3,000 a year, a lieutenant general with \$2,000, a colonel with \$1,190, and a major with \$575.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

Manila, P.I., June 26, 1905.
The Military Secretary, Washington.
Transport Sheridan arrived June 26.

CORBIN.

The Military Secretary is advised by telegram from the commanding general, Northern Division, that Companies A and B, 1st Battalion of Engineers, (nine officers, 179 enlisted men), left Fort Leavenworth, Kas., on June 22, for San Francisco, Cal., en route to the Philippine Islands.

The Military Secretary is also advised by telegram from the commanding general, Department of the Gulf, that headquarters, band, 2d Squadron, 12th Cav. (thirteen officers, 206 enlisted men, one veterinarian), arrived June 23 at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., from San Francisco, Cal., for station.

The Military Secretary is advised by telegram of June 26 from the commanding general, Department of the East, that the 23d Infantry (thirty-six officers and 565 enlisted men), arrived at Madison Barracks, N.Y., from San Francisco, Cal., on June 24, for station.

First Lieuts. George O. Duncan and Christian Briand, 15th Cav., are relieved from the operations of S.O. 72, c.s., these headquarters. (June 25, At. Div.)

S.O. JUNE 29, 1905, WAR DEPARTMENT.
Leave for three months is granted Lieut. Edgar S. Stayer, 2d Inf.

Capt. Walter Cox, asst. surg., is relieved from duty Fort Banks. To Fort Reno, to relieve Capt. Joseph H. Ford, asst. surg. Captain Ford will proceed to San Francisco and sail Sept. 30 for the Philippine Islands.

First Lieut. William J. L. Lyster, asst. surg., relieved San Francisco, and with Co. B, Hospital Corps, will proceed to Fort McIntosh.

Capt. Henry A. Webber, asst. surg., is relieved at Fort Walla, Walla. To Fort Banks.

Major Ira MacNutt, O.D., is assigned to duty as a

member of the board for testing rifled cannon, vice Lieut. Col. Daniel M. Taylor, O.D., relieved.

Capt. Joseph Frazier, 14th Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the University of Missouri Sept. 15, relieving Capt. William D. Chitty, 4th Cav., who will join his regiment.

Capt. John A. Payne, retired, is detailed for general recruiting service at Portland, Ore., relieving Capt. Cecil Stewart, 4th Cav., who will join his regiment.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Arthur F. Halpin, 8th Inf.

Leave for three months and fifteen days is granted Contract Surg. George H. Jones.

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. William L. Little, asst. surg.

Capt. Samuel L. Steer, asst. surg., is relieved from duty at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., and ordered to Fort Assiniboin, for duty.

Leave for two months is granted Capt. Samuel L. Steer, asst. surg.

The following transfers of officers of Artillery are made: First Lieut. Edward Canfield, Jr., from 47th Co., C.A., to the 109th Co.; 1st Lieut. Willis R. Vance, from 122d Co., C.A., to the 47th Co.; 2d Lieut. Earl Biscoe, from 9th Co., C.A., to 4th Co.; 2d Lieut. John M. Page, from 121st Co., C.A., to the 109th Co., as attached thereto.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—William H. Taft.

Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.

Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, Chief of Staff.

First Lieut. Arthur N. Pickel and George T. Bowman, 15th Cav., will report not later than July 15, 1905, at Fort Niagara, N.Y., for duty in connection with the Division Small Arms Competitions to be held at that post. (June 29, A.D.)

G.O. 93, JUNE 17, 1905, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Revoked G.O. No. 51, H.Q.A., A.G.O., June 6, 1902; G.O. No. 101, W.D., June 14, 1904; Pars. 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11, G.O. No. 108, W.D., June 20, 1904; G.O. No. 141, W.D., Aug. 27, 1904; Artillery Memorandum No. 1, W.D., Feb. 27, 1905, and so much of G.O. No. 63, H.Q.A., A.G.O., Dec. 29, 1896, as relates to the instruction of Coast Artillery troops.

New details of methods of instructions of Coast Artillery are published in the order, which is one of sixty pages. The general instructions are as follows:

1. All military exercises prescribed in this order, except recruit instruction, small arms target practice, signaling, night drill, athletic competitions, Artillery practice, and submarine mine instruction involving work on the water, will be concluded by noon of each day.

2. The Artillery Instruction year is coincident with the fiscal year. It is divided into periods as follows:

(a) The period of outdoor instruction, including Artillery practice, at the batteries.

(b) The period of indoor instruction, which will include both theoretical and practical instruction.

Batteries to which companies are assigned for drill and practice will be kept at all times in commission. Division commanders will designate the limiting dates for each period of instruction in each Artillery district. The periods of outdoor instruction will be made as long as the climate will permit, provided the period of indoor instruction shall be continuous and of at least three months' duration; the latter may be coincident with the garrison school term.

3. Coast Artillery troops will receive instruction in—

I. Artillery.
II. Submarine mining.
III. Signaling.
IV. Infantry drill and small arms practice.
V. Athletics.

COURT-MARTIAL OF OFFICER.

G.O. 95, JUNE 17, 1905, WAR DEPT.
This order publishes the proceedings of the G.C.M. in the case of Capt. George W. Kirkman, 25th U.S. Inf., heretofore published in the Army and Navy Journal.

He was tried first by a G.C.M. at Fort Niobrara, Neb., of which Col. Jacob A. Augur, 10th Cav., was president, and 1st Lieut. Beverly A. Read, 6th Cav., judge advocate. The charges were: 1. Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman (thirty-one specifications); 2. Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline (seven specifications). He was found guilty and sentenced to be dismissed from the Service and to be confined at hard labor in such penitentiary as the reviewing authority may direct for the period of two years.

He was tried a second time on the same charges as given above, before a G.C.M. at Fort Niobrara, Neb., of which Col. Edward B. Pratt, 30th Inf., was president, and 1st Lieut. Beverly A. Read, 6th Cav., was judge advocate. The court found him guilty and sentenced him to be dismissed from the Service and to be confined at hard labor for one year.

President Roosevelt, on June 15, approved the proceedings of each court and designated the United States Penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., as the place for his confinement.

G.O. 96, JUNE 19, 1905, WAR DEPARTMENT.
This order amends the Executive order, dated March 26, 1901, establishing limits of punishment for enlisted men of the Army, under an act of Congress approved Sept. 27, 1890, and which was published in G.O. 42, H.Q.A., A.G.O., March 26, 1901.

G.O. 97, JUNE 19, 1905, WAR DEPARTMENT.
I. By direction of the President, so much of G.O. No. 78, W.D., April 29, 1904, as relates to additional strength of the Army, as amended by G.O. No. 27, Feb. 17, 1905, and by G.O. No. 56, April 7, 1905, W.D., is further amended to read as follows:

Additional strength: For 4 troops of Cavalry, 2 corporals and 33 privates each, and 12 companies of Infantry, 2 sergeants, 2 corporals, and 44 privates each, when stationed at the Infantry and Cavalry School and Staff College; for 12 troops of Cavalry, 2 corporals and 18 privates each, when stationed at the School of Application for Cavalry and Field Artillery; for 4 troops of Cavalry at Fort Myer, Va., 2 corporals and 18 privates each; for the 1st and 2d Regiments of Infantry, 1 sergeant to each company; for the 8th Regiment of Infantry, 1 corporal to each company; for Companies A, B, C, D, E and F of the 27th Regiment of Infantry, 1 corporal to each company; for the 1st and 15th Regiments of Cavalry, 1 corporal to each troop; for the 1st Battalion of Engineers (Companies A, B, C and D), 1 sergeant to each company; for the company of Infantry on duty as legion guard, Pekin, China, 2 sergeants, 4 corporals, and 79 privates. Total, 1,191.

II. By direction of the President, G.O. No. 56, W.D., April 7, 1905, is modified so as to fix the number of privates in each Infantry company on duty at the Infantry and Cavalry School and Staff College at 92 instead of 93.

By order of the Secretary of War:

ADNA R. CHAFFEE, Lieut. Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 98, JUNE 28, 1905, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Announces that Major Gen. John C. Bates, Assistant Chief of Staff, is detailed as a member of the board appointed by Executive Order dated Jan. 31, 1905, published in G.O. No. 20, Feb. 9, 1905, W.D., vice Gillespie, heretofore retired.

G.O. 100, JUNE 28, 1905, WAR DEPARTMENT.
The following named officers are detailed as members of the Joint Army and Navy Board appointed by the order published in G.O. No. 107, July 20, 1903, H.Q.A.:

Major Gen. John C. Bates, Assistant Chief of Staff; Brig. Gen. Samuel M. Mills, Chief of Artillery; Lieut. Col. William W. Wotherspoon, General Staff.

ROBERT S. OLIVER, Assistant Secretary of War.

G.O. 102, JUNE 29, 1905, WAR DEPARTMENT.

I. The following is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

The President of the United States, by order dated June

12, 1905, reserved for purposes of the defense of Grays Harbor, Washington, all of Grass Island, unsurveyed, situate in said harbor in Sec. 18, Township 16 north, Range 11 west, Willamette meridian, Washington.

II. Amends Par. 1, G.O. No. 23, W.D., Feb. 14, 1905, which directs that no increase of load upon any fortification electric plant beyond that contemplated at the time of installation, or transfer, or any change in the electrical connections shall be made without the approval of the Chief of Engineers. It is also directed that the district engineer officer will make an inspection of the engineering features of each garrisoned fort within his district during the last ten days of the second month of each quarter, and gives the necessary instructions.

G.O. 103, JUNE 29, 1905, WAR DEPARTMENT.

The following changes in the membership of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice are hereby announced:

From the Regular Establishment.

Lieut. Comdr. William S. Sims, Inspector of target practice, U.S.N., having been designated by the Secretary of the Navy for the detail, is appointed a member of the board vice Lieut. Mark L. Bristol, U.S.N., relieved at his own request, having been ordered on sea duty. Appointments from the Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association.

Brig. Gen. Carl A. Wagner, inspector rifle practice, State of Michigan, vice Major Gen. Charles F. Rac, commanding National Guard of New York, whose term of service has expired.

Gen. George W. Wingate, of New York, vice Col. Henry M. Taylor, A.A.G. of Ohio, whose term of service has expired.

Appointments from the Country at Large.

Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, commanding National Guard of New York, vice Brig. Gen. Carl A. Wagner, inspector rifle practice, State of Michigan, appointed a member from the Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association.

Brig. Gen. Ammon B. Critchfield, A.G. of Ohio, vice Mr. George J. Gould, relieved at his own request.

By order of the Secretary of War:

ADNA R. CHAFFEE, Lieut. Gen., Chief of Staff.

CIR. 31, JUNE 28, 1905, WAR DEPARTMENT.
Publishes list of surety companies which have qualified to do business in the State in which incorporated.

G.O. 18, JUNE 23, 1905, ATLANTIC DIVISION.

Major Erasmus M. Weaver, General Staff, having reported for duty in compliance with Par. 15, S.O. No. 43 W.D., Washington, June 21, 1905, is announced as assistant to the Chief of Staff, Atlantic Division.

By command of Major General Wade:

JOHN B. KERR, Col., General Staff, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 31, JUNE 2, 1905, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Gives the result of the examination of candidates for first and second class gunners among the batteries of Field Artillery in this department.

G.O. 34, JUNE 15, 1905, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

G.O. No. 33, these headquarters, dated June 6, 1905, is hereby revoked.

By command of Brigadier General Funston:

S. W. DUNNING, Military Secretary.

G.O. 12, JUNE 19, 1905, DEPT. OF COLORADO.

Publishes a schedule of authorized road stations in the department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906.

G.O. 12, JUNE 14, 1905, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA.

Directs certain C.O. to submit to these headquarters the names of officers and men, to be assembled at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for practice preliminary to the division contest for the football championship, detailed instructions concerning which will be issued from division headquarters about Sept. 1.

G.O. 11, JUNE 16, 1905, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.

Capt. Frederick H. Pomroy, C.S., having reported, is announced as assistant to the chief commissary of the department.

G.O. 16, JUNE 27, 1905, DEPT. OF THE LAKES.

The 10th Battalion, Field Art. (14th and 21st Batteries), under command of Major Warren P. Newcomb, Art. Corps, will proceed on June 28 from Fort Sheridan, Ill., to Fort Sill, Oklahoma Territory, to report to Col. Walter Howe, Art. Corps, on June 30, 1905. Contract Surg. Thomas G. Holmes will accompany the battalion on its journey to Fort Sill, and upon completion of this duty will return to his proper station at Fort Wayne, Mich.

CIR. 22, JUNE 20, 1905, DEPT. OF THE EAST.

The following communication, supplementary to Cir. No. 20, c.s., these headquarters, on the same subject, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

War Department,

Office of the Quartermaster General,

Washington, June 17, 1905.

(No. 168401.)

Chief Quartermaster, Department of the East.

Sir: The Quartermaster General directs that to facilitate the supply of tableware, as enumerated in Cir. 10, there will be held in stock at each post, 5 per cent. of the maximum allowance thereof for the garrison, as fixed by G.O. No. 103 of 1904.

These supplies will not be used for any purpose whatsoever, and the issue thereof to troops will be made strictly in accord with Army Regulations and General Orders, and only on requisitions approved by the Chief Quartermaster of the Department, as would be required were the tableware in stock at a quartermaster's depot.

Please take necessary action to carry out these instructions, a strict compliance with which the chief quartermasters will be held responsible.

The letter from this office of May 16, 1905, which provided that five per cent. of the quarterly allowance of tableware will be considered a fair allowance, is hereby cancelled.

J. B. ALESIRE, Major and Q.M., U.S.A.

By command of Brigadier General Grant:

H. O. S. HEISTAND, Military Secretary.

G.O. 15, JUNE 10, 1905, DEPT. OF THE LAKES.

Publishes the results of Post Athletic Contests, held at the various posts in this department during the month of May, 1905.

G.O. 22, JUNE 19, 1905, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.

Directs post commanders to report to these headquarters, not later than June 22, 1905, the names of all competitors selected for the division Cavalry and pistol and Infantry competitions.

G.O. 31, JUNE 19, 1905, NORTHERN DIVISION.

The Infantry competition will be held at Fort Sheridan, Ill., commencing Aug. 3, preceded by the prescribed preliminary practice. Major Zerah W. Torry,

G.O. 11, JUNE 19, 1905. SOUTHWESTERN DIVISION. Revokes Par. XV., G.O. 10, c.s., these headquarters, relating to selection of men for annual small arms competition, and substitutes other instructions.

G.O. 13, JUNE 22, 1905. DEPT. OF TEXAS. The 2d Battalion, Field Artillery, will proceed from Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to Fort Sill, Oklahoma Territory, so as to arrive at the latter station by June 30, 1905.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. Constant Williams, accompanied by 1st Lieut. W. H. Raymond, A.C., aide-de-camp, will proceed to Fort Stevens, Ore., and Forts Canby and Columbia, Wash., and make the annual inspection therewith. (June 12, D. Col.)

Brig. Gen. Samuel M. Mills, Chief of Artillery, is relieved from further duty at Fort Banks, Mass., and will repair to Washington and assume the duties of his office. (June 24, W.D.)

The retirement from active service of Brig. Gen. Thomas C. Lebo, U.S.A., at his own request, he having served more than forty years, is announced. (June 23, W.D.)

The following named officers are detailed as members of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification: Major Gen. John C. Bates, Assistant Chief of Staff; Brig. Gen. Samuel M. Mills, Chief of Artillery (ex officio). (June 23, W.D.)

GENERAL STAFF.

Capt. Joseph T. Dickman, General Staff, is detailed as a member of the board of officers appointed to take into consideration the question of location of the proposed Army post in the vicinity of Buffalo, N.Y., vice Capt. Robert E. L. Michie, General Staff, relieved. (June 24, W.D.)

Capt. Robert E. L. Michie, General Staff, is assigned to duty as secretary of the General Staff. (June 28, W.D.)

MILITARY SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

Major Robert K. Evans, Military Secretary, is detailed as a member of the examining board at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, vice Major John S. Parke, Jr., 14th Inf., relieved. (June 22, W.D.)

Leave for seven days is granted Major Albert Todd, Military Secretary. (June 23, D.D.)

Major Eugene F. Ladd, Military Secretary, recently appointed, will repair to Washington, D.C., and report in person to the Military Secretary of the Army for duty in his office. (June 26, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. Benjamin Alvord, military secretary, is relieved from duty as a member of the General Staff Corps, and will report in person to the Military Secretary of the Army for duty in his office. (June 27, W.D.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about June 15, 1905, is granted Major Francis H. French, I.G. (June 8, N.D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of inspectors general are ordered: Lieut. Col. Frank West is relieved from duty at headquarters, Southwestern Division, and will proceed to St. Louis, Mo., for duty, to relieve Col. Frederick K. Ward, U.S. Cav. Major Augustus P. Blockson is relieved from duty in the office of the Inspector General, and will proceed to Oklahoma City, for duty. Major Jacob G. Galbraith will repair to Washington in person to the Inspector General of the Army for duty in his office. (June 27, W.D.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about July 1, 1905, is granted Lieut. Col. William W. Robinson, Jr., deputy Q.M.G. (June 24, W.D.)

Capt. Richmond McA. Schofield, Q.M., will report in person to the commanding general, Department of Dakota, for temporary duty as chief Q.M. of that department during the absence on leave of Lieut. Col. William W. Robinson, Jr., deputy Q.M.G. (June 24, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Samuel Cahn, Fort McDowell, Cal., will be sent to Boise Barracks, Idaho, to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. Michael Benjamin, who will be sent to Fort McDowell for duty. (June 27, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Carl J. Lehnhardt, now at Fort Myer, Va., from further duty at Fort Assiniboine, Mont., and will be sent to Fort McPherson, Ga., to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. James L. Douglass, who will be sent to Fort Slocum, N.Y., for duty. (June 27, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Raymond Beale, Fort Howard, Md., will be sent to Fort McHenry, Md., to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. George A. Atkinson, who will be sent to Fort Totten, N.Y., for duty. (June 27, W.D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Leave for two months and twenty days, to take effect on or about June 30, 1905, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Capt. Morton J. Henry, C.S. (June 26, W.D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Major Frederick P. Reynolds, surg., will be relieved from duty at the Presidio of San Francisco, July 15, 1905. Instead of Aug. 1, 1905. (June 26, W.D.)

Leave for two months, to take effect July 1, 1905, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Capt. Clyde S. Ford, asst. surg. (June 26, W.D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Leon T. LeWald, asst. surg., is extended fourteen days. (June 24, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about July 1, 1905, is granted Capt. Frederick M. Hartsock, asst. surg., Fort Bliss. (June 19, D.T.)

Leave for twenty days is granted 1st Lieut. Percy L. Jones, asst. surg., with permission to apply for an extension of ten days. (June 26, D.E.)

First Lieut. Robert Smart, asst. surg., will proceed to Fort Washington, Md., for temporary duty during the absence of 1st Lieut. William H. Brooks, asst. surg. Upon the return to duty of Lieutenant Brooks, Lieutenant Smart will return to his station—Fort Myer, Va. (June 26, D.E.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about July 5, 1905, is granted Capt. Carl R. Darnall, asst. surg. (June 23, W.D.)

First Lieut. William P. Woodall, asst. surg., will proceed to Loquilloan, Samar, for temporary duty, relieving Contract Surg. J. W. Reddy (sick), who will proceed to Camp Connell, Calbayog, Samar, for treatment in the hospital. (D.V.)

First Lieut. Peter C. Field, asst. surg., having reported, will proceed to Santa Mesa, for duty, relieving Capt. Christopher C. Collins, asst. surg., who will report to the chief surgeon of the department for duty in his office and as attending surgeon, headquarters Department of Luzon. (May 18, D. Luzon.)

The following changes in station of medical officers are ordered: Capt. Alexander Stark, asst. surg., now at Camp Wallace, Union, will proceed to Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, for duty; Contract Surg. Frederick H. Mills, now at Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, will proceed to Camp Wallace, Union, for duty. (May 9, D. Luzon.)

Contract Surg. Leighton R. Cornman, now at Cuartel de Espana, Manila, will proceed to Polo, Bulacan, for duty. (May 9, D. Luzon.)

Contract Surg. Julius C. LeHardy, will proceed to Imus, Cavite, for duty, relieving Contract Surg. David D. Hogan, who will proceed to Dasmalines, Cavite, for duty, relieving Contract Surg. Wallace E. Sabin, who will proceed to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty. Contract Surg. John R. Hereford will proceed to Carmona, Cavite, for duty. (May 13, D. Luzon.)

Contract Dental Surg. Edwin P. Tigner, will proceed from Calamba, Laguna, to Malati Island, Laguna de Bay, for duty. (May 13, D. Luzon.)

Major Henry C. Fisher, surg., will proceed to Camp Jossman, Guimaras, for duty, relieving Major William E. Purviance, surg., who will proceed to Illoilo and assume command of the Base Hospital, relieving 1st Lieut. William P. Banta, asst. surg., who will remain on duty at the Base Hospital, Illoilo. (May 15, D.V.)

Sergt. 1st Class Edward R. Murphy, H.C., will be sent on July 1, 1905, to the general hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M., for duty. (June 23, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Edgar S. Nye, H.C., is relieved from duty at Camp Connell, Calbayog, Samar, and will proceed to Camp Jossman, Guimaras, for duty. (May 13, D.V.)

Sergt. 1st Class Shelby G. Cox, H.C., a patient at that hospital, being now fit for duty will return to his proper station, Fort Crook, Neb. (June 8, D. Cal.)

First Lieut. Charles W. Farr, asst. surg., will proceed to Camp Warwick, Cebu, Cebu, P.I., for duty. (May 15, D.V.)

First Lieut. Charles N. Barney, asst. surg., will proceed to Camp Jossman, Guimaras, P.I., for duty. (May 15, D.V.)

First Lieut. George H. R. Gossman, asst. surg., will proceed to Camp Downes, Ormoc, Leyte, for duty. (May 15, D.V.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about June 21, is granted Col. Philip F. Harvey, asst. surg., general, chief surgeon of the department. (June 16, D.L.)

Sergt. First Class Forest E. White, H.C., Columbus Barracks, Ohio, will, upon the arrival at that post of Sergt. First Class Virgil D. Guitard, H.C., be sent to Fort McDowell, Cal., for transportation to Manila. (June 15, D.L.)

Sergt. First Class Max Werner, H.C., now at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., will be sent to Fort McIntosh, Texas, for duty. (June 27, W.D.)

First Lieut. Paul S. Halloran, asst. surg., is relieved from further duty with the 12th Cav., and will proceed to comply with instructions from the War Department June 14. (12th Cav., June 23)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

A leave for one month, on account of sickness, is granted Major E. W. Halford, paymaster. (June 26, At. Div.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Capt. Sherwood A. Cheney, C.E., aide-de-camp, chief engineer officer, will proceed to Fort Crook, Neb., for duty in connection with the contemplated construction of a protected target range at that post. (June 5, N.D.)

Capt. Harley B. Ferguson, C.E., will report in person on Aug. 20, 1905, at the Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, for duty as an instructor at that school. (June 26, W.D.)

The retirement from active service June 26, 1905, of Col. William A. Jones, C.E., is announced. (June 26, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Theodore H. Dillon, C.E., will proceed to Fort Niagara, N.Y., not later than July 15, 1905, for duty in connection with the Division Small Arms Competitions. (June 27, A.D.)

Capt. William V. Judson, C.E., in addition to the duties assigned to him, will report by letter for duty as engineer of the Ninth Lighthouse District, to relieve Major James G. Warren, C.E. (June 28, W.D.)

To enable him to comply with requirements of Par. 7, S.O. 69, W.D., dated Washington, March 26, 1905, 1st Lieut. Wildurr Willing, C.E., is relieved from duty at this college. (July 1, Inf. and Cav. School.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

So much of Par. 1, S.O. 138, June 15, 1905, W.D., as relates to 1st Lieuts. Harry B. Jordan and Frederic W. Hinrichs, Jr., O.D., is amended to take effect Sept. 1, 1905, instead of July 1, 1905. (June 26, W.D.)

Capt. Jesse C. Nicholls, O.D., is relieved from duty at the U.S.M.A., to take effect Aug. 1, 1905, and will then proceed to New York city, and take station at that place, and report to the C.O. of the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, Sandy Hook, N.J., for duty. (June 23, W.D.)

Capt. Edward P. O'Hearn, O.D., is relieved from duty at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N.J., to take effect at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed to West Point, N.Y., and report in person on Aug. 22, 1905. (June 23, W.D.)

Capt. Thales L. Ames, O.D., is relieved from duty in the office of the Chief of Ordnance, to take effect Aug. 1, 1905, and will then proceed to New York city, N.Y., take station, and report to the C.O., Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N.J., for duty. (June 27, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. Thomas Hogan, upon his own application will be placed upon the retired list. (June 27, W.D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

Co. C. Signal Corps, under command of Capt. Carl F. Hartman, Signal Corps, will take temporary station at Vancouver Barracks, Wash. (June 7, D. Col.)

Master Signal Electrician August Wall, Signal Corps, from further duty in the office of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army and will be sent to Fort Myer, Va., for duty. (June 26, W.D.)

Capt. George S. Gibbs, Signal Corps, is detailed to attend the encampment of the militia of Massachusetts, to be held at Westfield, Mass., commencing July 1, 1905. (June 22, W.D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Signal Corps are ordered: Capt. Eugene O. Fechet, relieved from duty at Benicia Barracks, Cal., to take effect as soon after Sept. 1, 1905, as his services can be spared, and will then proceed to Omaha, Neb., as chief signal officer of that department. Captain Fechet, in addition to this duty, will exercise general charge over the Signal Corps property to be shipped to Omaha Barracks. 1st Lieut. Reginald E. McNally is relieved from duty at Fort Wood, N.Y., to take effect as soon after Sept. 1, 1905, as his services can be spared, and will then proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for duty with Co. A, Signal Corps. 1st Lieut. Frederick L. Buck is relieved from duty in the office of the Chief Signal Officer, to take effect upon the expiration of his present leave, and will then proceed to Fort Wood, N.Y., for duty. (June 28, W.D.)

Master Signal Electrician August Wall, Signal Corps, will be sent to Benicia Barracks, Cal., with a view to service in the Philippine Islands. (June 28, W.D.)

First Class Sergt. Stephen E. Karigan, Signal Corps, Benicia Barracks, will be sent to Fort Riley, Kas., for duty. (June 28, W.D.)

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. M. B. HUGHES.

Leave for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Charles O. Thomas, Jr., 1st Cav. (June 21, D.T.)

Leave for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. Elmer L. Lindsey, 1st Cav., to take effect on or about July 1, 1905. (June 17, D.T.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. J. H. DORST.

The leave granted Capt. Casper H. Conrad, Jr., 3d Cav., is extended one month. (June 6, N.D.)

First Lieut. Walter S. Grant, 3d Cav., aide-de-camp, will take charge of the office of the Military Secretary at these headquarters during the absence on leave of Major Albert Todd, Military Secretary. (June 23, D.T.)

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Julian A. Benjamin, 3d Cav., Fort Snelling, Minn. (June 19, D.D.)

Second Lieut. William M. Nichols, 3d Cav., will proceed to West Point, N.Y., for duty. (June 27, W.D.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. Z. STEEVER.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted 1st Lieut. George A. Trumbo, 4th Cav. (June 10, D. Col.)

So much of Par. 10, S.O. 109, May 11, 1905, W.D., as directs Capt. Louis C. Scherer, 4th Cav., to join his proper station is amended so as to direct him to proceed at the expiration of his present leave to Fort Walla Walla, Wash., for duty, with a view to his appointment as a regimental staff officer. (June 23, W.D.)

Leave for one month and fourteen days, to take effect on or about July 10, 1905, upon completion of target practice, is granted 1st Lieut. Fred W. Hershler, 4th Cav. (June 20, D. Col.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. STEDMAN.

Leave for one month, to take effect about July 15, 1905, is granted Veterinary R. Vans Agnew, 5th Cav., Fort Huachuca. (June 24, D. Col.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. STANTON.

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about June

15, 1905, is granted 2d Lieut. Goss L. Stryker, 6th Cav., Fort Meade, S.D. (June 12, D. Mo.)

Leave from July 1 to Aug. 30, 1905, both dates inclusive, is granted 1st Lieut. Stuart Heintzelman, 6th Cav. (June 24, W.D.)

Leave for two months, to take effect about July 20, 1905, is granted Capt. Alvord Van P. Anderson, 6th Cav., Fort Keogh, Montana. (June 23, D.D.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. MORTON.

Leave from July 1 to Aug. 30, 1905, both dates inclusive, is granted Capt. William H. Paine, 7th Cav. (June 27, W.D.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. S. GODFREY.

First Lieut. Winston Pilcher having been transferred from the 9th Cav., is assigned to Troop M. (June 22, 2d W.D.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. D. THOMAS.

Major Jacob G. Galbraith, 11th Cav., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Inspector General's Department. (June 26, W.D.)

Capt. John T. Haines, 11th Cav., now at Fort Riley, will proceed to Fort Des Moines, Iowa, for duty. (June 15, D. Mo.)

First Lieut. Leon B. Cromer, 11th Cav., from duty at the U.S.M.A., to take effect July 1, 1905, and will then join his regiment. (June 27, W.D.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. B. KERR.

Squadron Sergt. Major Robert M. Angus, 12th Cav., now at Camp McGrath, Batangas, will proceed to Santa Mesa, Manila, for duty. (May 15, D. Luzon.)

Leave for two months and twenty-three days is granted 1st Lieut. Douglas H. Jacobs, 12th Cav. (June 27, W.D.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

Second Lieut. Henry T. Bull, 13th Cav., is relieved from treatment at the Army General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C., and will return to his proper station. (June 24, W.D.)

The leave granted Capt. Robert C. Williams, 13th Cav., Fort Riley, is extended one month. (June 14, D.M.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about July 1, 1905, is granted 1st Lieut. John W. Wilen, 13th Cav., Fort Riley, Kas. (June 15, D. Mo.)

The leave granted Capt. Walter M. Whitman, 13th Cav., is extended fifteen days. (June 23, D.E.)

Major Thaddeus W. Jones, 13th Cav., is detailed to attend the encampment of the 1st Brigade of the State of Pennsylvania, to be held at Perkasie, Bucks County, Pa., from July 8 to 15, 1905, inclusive. (June 22, A.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about July 18, 1905, with permission to apply for an extension of fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. William H. Winters, 13th Cav. (June 28, D.E.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

Capt. Francis H. Pope, 14th Cav., will proceed to West Point, N.Y., not later than Sept. 1, 1905, to the United States Military Academy for duty. (June 24, W.D.)

First Lieut. Frank O. Whitlock, 14th Cav., is relieved from duty at the U.S.M.C., and will repair to Washington and report in person to the chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission for duty

The C.O. of Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., will send the 1st Battalion of the 5th Infantry, under command of Major Walls O. Clark, of that regiment, to Westfield, Mass., in time to take part in the encampment of the Massachusetts State Troops at that place July 5 to 15, 1905. (June 23, D.E.)

8TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. DUNCAN.

Leave for three months is granted Capt. Jacques de L. Lafitte, 6th Inf. (June 23, W.D.)

8TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. A. SMITH.

Lieut. Pickens Evans Woodson, 8th Inf., having been assigned to Co. M at Fort Niagara, N.Y., will join that company. (June 23, D.E.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about June 30, 1905, is granted 1st Lieut. Benjamin H. Pope, 8th Inf., Columbus Barracks, Ohio. (June 14, D. Lakes.)

First Lieut. Arthur F. Halpin, 8th Inf., is relieved from treatment at the United States Army General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C., and will return to his proper station. (June 27, W.D.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. BUBB.

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about June 15, 1905, is granted 1st Lieut. Van Leer Wills, 12th Inf., aide-de-camp. (June 2, N.D.)

Leave from July 1 to Aug. 30, 1905, both dates inclusive, is granted Major Charles H. Barth, 12th Inf. (June 23, W.D.)

Leave for two months, to take effect upon his being relieved from duty at the Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., is granted 1st Lieut. George E. Thorne, 12th Inf. (June 27, W.D.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. P. JOCELYN.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Jacob Schick, 14th Inf., is extended fourteen days. (June 19, P.D.)

Leave for three months, to take effect about July 10, 1905, with permission to apply to the Military Secretary, W.D., for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. John McE. Pruyin, 14th Inf., Vancouver Barracks. (June 19, P.D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Frederick S. L. Price, 14th Inf., is extended fourteen days. (June 19, P.D.)

Second Lieut. Roy C. Kirtland, Battalion Q.M. and C.S., 14th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Frederick F. Black, Battalion Q.M., and C.S., 10th Inf., are designated for duty in connection with work on the progressive military map of the United States, and are assigned to the Tacoma and Seattle sheets respectively. (June 12, D. Col.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. C. WARD.

First Lieut. George E. Stewart and 2d Lieuts. Arthur E. Boyce and John S. Upham, 15th Inf., Presidio of Monterey, Cal., having been detailed for duty in connection with the Progressive Military Map of the United States, will enter upon their duties at once. (June 9, D. Cal.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. B. D. PRICE.

Leave for three months, to take effect upon his being relieved from duty at the Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., is granted Capt. Harry F. Dalton, 16th Inf. (June 23, W.D.)

Leave for three months, to take effect upon his being relieved from duty at the Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., is granted 1st Lieut. Charles E. Morton, 16th Inf. (June 27, W.D.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.

Leave for two months, with permission to return to the United States from the Philippine Islands via Europe, is granted Chaplain Francis B. Doherty, 17th Inf. (June 23, W.D.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. B. HALL.

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about July 1, 1905, is granted Capt. Frederic D. Evans, 18th Inf., Fort Leavenworth. (June 3, N.D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Douglas Potts, 18th Inf., is extended two months. (May 27, N.D.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days, to take effect on or about Aug. 1, 1905, is granted 2d Lieut. William A. Alfonse, 18th Inf., Fort Leavenworth. (June 13, D.M.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. WILLIAMS.

Lieut. Col. Cornelius Gardener, 21st Inf., now at Camp Connell, Calbayog, Samar, P.I., will proceed to Oras, Samar, for station. (May 10, D.V.)

Second Lieut. Rutherford S. Hartz, 21st Inf., now at Gandara, Samar, will proceed to Gunay, Samar, for duty, relieving 2d Lieut. John C. Fairfax, 21st Inf., who will proceed to Gandara, Samar, for duty. (May 16, D. V.)

22D INFANTRY.—COL. H. WYGANT.

The resignation by 2d Lieut. Morton Russell, 22d Inf., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted by the President, to take effect June 28, 1905. (June 28, W.D.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. P. READE.

Leave for three months is granted Col. Philip Reade, 23d Inf. (June 26, A.D.)

Major H. H. Benham, 23d Inf., is detailed to attend the encampment of the 3d Brigade, organized militia of the State of Pennsylvania, to be held at Mt. Gretna, Lebanon County, Pa., from July 8 to 15, 1905, inclusive. (June 25, A.D.)

24TH INFANTRY.—COL. G. P. BORDEN.

Chaplain Allen Allensworth, 24th Inf., from duty with his regiment and will proceed to his home and await retirement from active service. (June 23, W.D.)

Capt. Henry C. Keene, 24th Inf., is directed to report in person to Brig. Gen. Constant Williams, U.S.A., president of the Army Retiring Board at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, for examination. (June 28, W.D.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. W. HOYT.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Douglas Donald, 25th Inf., is extended one month on account of sickness. (May 31, N.D.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Aug. 5, 1905, is granted 2d Lieut. John E. Green, 25th Inf. (June 21, D.T.)

Capt. Marcus D. Cronin, 25th Inf., Fort Niobrara, will proceed to Lincoln, Neb., for duty as instructor for the Nebraska National Guard Officers' School from June 12 to 15, 1905. (June 8, N.D.)

Lieut. Col. Hobart K. Bailey, 25th Inf., will proceed to San Juan, Porto Rico, and assume command of the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, relieving Lieut. Col. Charles J. Crane, 8th Inf., who will proceed to take station at Fort Niagara, New York. (June 26, W.D.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. R. WHITALL.

Leave for twenty days, to take effect on or about July 4, 1905, is granted Capt. Walter T. Bates, 27th Inf., Fort Sheridan. (June 16, D.L.)

Leave for two months, to take effect upon his being relieved from duty at the Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, is granted 2d Lieut. John J. Fulmer, 27th Inf. (June 27, W.D.)

Leave from July 1 to Aug. 30, 1905, both dates inclusive, is granted 1st Lieut. Ralph McCoy, 27th Inf. (June 27, W.D.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. O. J. SWEET.

Leave for two months and eighteen days, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Capt. George DeG. Catlin, 28th Inf. (June 26, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Albert L. Hall, 28th Inf., having been assigned to Co. I of that regiment, will proceed to Fort Lincoln, N.D., and join his company. (June 22, D.D.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Wyllie T. Conway, 28th Inf., extended one month. (June 9, N.D.)

29TH INFANTRY.—COL. B. C. LOCKWOOD.

Capt. Alga P. Berry, 29th Inf., is assigned to station at Vancouver, Wash., during trial by G.C.M. (June 7, D. Colo.)

Leave from July 1 to Aug. 30, 1905, both dates inclusive, is granted 1st Lieut. William H. Waldron, 29th Inf. (June 27, W.D.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. B. PRATT.

Leave for one month and fifteen days, to take effect July 20, 1905, is granted 1st Lieut. Ode C. Nichols, 30th Inf. (June 15, D.T.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. William A. Carleton, 30th Inf., is extended twenty days. (June 12, D. Mo.)

PORTO RICO REGT.—LIEUT. COL. H. K. BAILEY.

Leave for twenty days, to take effect when his services can be spared, is granted 1st Lieut. and Battalion Adj't. Frank Stephenson, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry. (June 28, D.E.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Sick leave for two months is granted 2d Lieut. Roy T. Ballard, Philippine Scouts, Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, to take effect upon his discharge from that hospital. (June 13, D. Cal.)

Second Lieut. Patrick McNally, Philippine Scouts, now at Imus, Cavite, will proceed to Limay, Bataan, for temporary duty with the 11th Co., Philippine Scouts. (May 9, D. Luzon.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of Capt. Louis R. Burgess, A.C.; Capt. Joseph B. Douglas, A.C.; 1st Lieut. Augustine McIntyre, A.C., is appointed to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco to examine into the qualifications of Sergt. Lawrence J. Ryan, 70th Co., C.A., for the position of sergeant major, Artillery Corps, junior grade. (June 12, D. Cal.)

An Army retiring board is appointed to meet at Denver, Colo., for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it. Detail: Brig. Gen. William S. McGaskey, Lieut. Col. Edward B. Moseley, deputy surgeon general; Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Davis, military secretary; Major Nat P. Phister, 2d Inf.; 1st Lieut. John R. Devereux, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. Joseph C. Kay, 2d Inf., recorder. (June 24, W.D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., July 5, 1905, to examine into the qualifications of Regimental Q.M. Sergt. Isaac F. Blade, 5th Inf., and Q.M. Sergt. Benjamin F. Wright, Co. G, 5th Inf., for the position of post Q.M. sergeant. Detail for the board: Capt. Oliver Edwards, Q.M., 5th Inf.; Capt. George F. Baltzell, 5th Inf.; 1st Lieut. George K. Wilson, 5th Inf. (June 29, D.E.)

RETIRING OFFICERS.

Major William H. Kell, U.S.A., retired, at his own request, is relieved from duty at the Michigan Agricultural College, Lansing, Mich., to take effect June 30, 1905. (June 24, W.D.)

Leave for four days is granted Major James C. Ord, U.S.A., retired, recruiting officer. (June 28, W.D.)

First Sergt. Charles Helle, Co. H, 6th Inf., upon his own application, will be placed upon the retired list. (June 28, W.D.)

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL.

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Fort Monroe, Va., June 29, 1905. Detail for the court: Lieut. Col. John A. Lundeen, A.C.; Major Albert S. Cummings, A.C.; Major William C. Rafferty, A.C.; Capt. Henry C. Davis, A.C.; Capt. Clint C. Hearn, A.C.; Capt. Frank E. Harris, A.C.; Capt. William Chamberlain, A.C.; Capt. Frank K. Ferguson, A.C.; Capt. Percy P. Bishop, A.C.; Capt. Francis N. Cooke, A.C.; 1st Lieut. Frederick W. Stopford, A.C.; 1st Lieut. Henry H. Sheen, A.C.; 1st Lieut. James A. Ruggles, A.C.; Capt. Delamer Skerrett, A.C., judge advocate. (June 19, D.E.)

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Fort Moultrie, S.C., June 27, 1905. Detail: Col. Louis V. Cazzaro, A.C.; Lieut. Col. Samuel R. Jones, Q.M. Dept.; Major Henry A. Reed, A.C.; Major William R. Hamilton, A.C.; Major Charles L. Phillips, A.C.; Capt. Thomas M. Moody, P.D.; Capt. C. DeW. Willcox, A.C.; Capt. Alfred M. Hunter, A.C.; Capt. Lee F. Foster, A.C.; Capt. Sidney S. Jordan, A.C., judge advocate. (June 19, D.E.)

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Fort Assinnibine, Mont., June 26, 1905. Detail: Lieut. Col. Levi P. Hunt, 3d Cav.; Major Thomas U. Raymond, Med. Dept.; Capt. John W. Heard, 3d Cav.; Capt. James N. Munro, 3d Cav.; Capt. Roy B. Harper, 3d Cav.; Capt. William H. Oury, 24th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John A. Wagner, 3d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Robert G. Rutherford, Jr., 24th Inf.; 1st Lieut. William R. Taylor, 3d Cav.; 2d Lieut. E. Kearsley Sterling, 3d Cav.; 2d Lieut. George E. Nelson, 3d Cav.; 2d Lieut. William G. Motlow, 24th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Charles L. Silcox, 24th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Harold B. Johnson, 3d Cav., judge advocate. (June 16, D.D.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are announced:

Lieut. Col. Edward A. Godwin, 9th Cav., to colonel, rank June 22, 1905, assigned to 14th Cav.

Lieut. Col. Frederick K. Ward, Inspector, promoted to colonel, rank June 23, 1905, assigned to 2d Cav.

Major Herbert E. Tuthery, Inspector general, promoted to lieutenant colonel, rank June 22, 1905, assigned to 9th Cav.

Colonel Godwin will remain on duty at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., until relieved by Lieut. Colonel Tuthery, when he will proceed to join his proper station. Colonel Ward will proceed to join the regiment to which he is assigned. Lieut. Colonel Tuthery will join the regiment to which he is assigned at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., relieving Colonel Godwin. (June 28, W.D.)

The following assignments of officers of the Artillery Corps, recently promoted, are announced:

Lieut. Col. Sydney W. Taylor, promoted to colonel, rank June 20, 1905, assigned to Field Art.

Major Medorem Crawford, promoted to Lieutenant colonel, rank June 20, 1905, assigned Coast Art.

Capt. Clarence P. Townsley, promoted to major, rank June 20, 1905, assigned to Coast Art. (June 28, W.D.)

SMALL ARMS COMPETITION.

The following named officers will report in person not later than July 15, 1905, to the C.O., Fort Niagara, N.Y., for duty in connection with the Division Small Arms Competitions to be held at that post, viz.: Major William H. Alaire, 2d Inf.; Capt. Abraham P. Buffington, 1st Inf.; Capt. LaRoy S. Upton, 1st Inf.; Capt. George F. Baltzell, 5th Inf.; Capt. Ezekiel J. Williams, 5th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Louis R. Ball, 13th Cav.; 1st Lieut. George O. Duncan, 15th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Christian Briland, 15th Cav.; 1st Lieut. William A. Covington, Signal Corps; 1st Lieut. Arthur M. Ferguson, 14th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Elliott M. Norton, 8th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Gouverneur V. Packer, 1st Inf.; 1st Lieut. Ulysses S. Grant, 3d C.E.; 2d Lieut. Asa L. Singleton, 5th Inf.; 2d Lieut. John J. Mudgett, 5th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Claire R. Bennett, 8th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Charles A. Dravo, 8th Inf. On completion of this duty the officers named will report at their proper station not later than Aug. 15, 1905. (June 20, A.D.)

U.S. ARMY TRANSPORTS IN COMMISSION.

BUFORD—At Manila. To sail for San Francisco, Cal., July 15 with 17th Infantry and 3d Squadron of 18th Cav.

BURNSIDE—Arrived at Seattle June 27.

INGALLS—At Manila, P.I.

LISCOMB—At Manila, P.I.

LOGAN—Left San Francisco for Manila June 30 with 3d Squadron, 7th Cav.; 1st Squadron, 8th Cavalry; Cos. A and B, 1st Battalion Engineers; Cos. L and M, 10th Inf., and headquarters and band of 7th Cavalry.

SEWARD—At Manila, P.I.

SHERIDAN—Arrived at Manila June 26.

SHERMAN—Sailed from Manila June 15 for San Francisco with 4th Infantry and 1st Squadron of 12th Cavalry.

SUMNER—At New York.

THOMAS—At San Francisco, Cal.

WRIGHT—At Manila, P.I.

WARREN—Arrived at Manila June 10.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, June 25, 1905.

It is expected the 2d and 15th Batteries of Field Artillery, stationed at Fort Sam Houston, during the ensuing week, to form part of the 2d Provisional Artillery Regiment, which will from July 1 to Nov. 1 have station there.

Lieut. Ellery Farmer, 26th Inf., has returned from a leave spent at Lagrange, Mo. Lieut. William H. Bell, Jr., 1st Cav., stationed at Fort Clark, is a visitor here. Capt. H. M. Dickman, 26th Inf., has returned from College Station, and Lieut. Tilman Campbell, Art. Corps, has returned from the Rock Island Arsenal, where he witnessed some ammunition tests. Capt. C. E. Hay, Jr., who is to succeed Capt. Charles D. Roberts as acting Judge Advocate of the Department of Texas, will arrive early in July to assume the duties of that office.

The 26th Infantry, now doing duty in the Department of Texas, which is reported to be slated for service in the Philippines, has its first battalion and headquarters at Fort Sam Houston, and they have won the good will and respect of the people in San Antonio by their soldierly conduct. The regiment, it is believed, will relieve the 6th Infantry in the island, although it will probably be about a year before the change is made.

Col. M. B. Hughes commanding the 1st Cavalry, has been to Fort Sam Houston on several days' leave, and returned to Fort Clark this week. Mr. Arthur Metts paid a short visit to his sister, Mrs. L. F. Kilbourne, last week. Mrs. John M. Morgan, who has been in the Philippines for the past two years, arrived this week and is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Keilar, at Fort Sam Houston. Mrs. John W. Craig has also returned from the Philippines, where she has been stationed for some time. Mrs. Craig will spend the summer with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Lowe, in San Antonio. Captain Craig will join her here later.

Lieut. C. O. Thomas, accompanied by his bride, reached the city this week from the Philippines. He is assigned to the 1st Cavalry and for some time has been constructing Q.M. in the Philippines. Lieut. A. T. Rich, 26th Inf., has returned to Fort Sam Houston with his bride. Lieut. and Mrs. Rich are at home at Quarters 29, in the upper post.

Mrs. Wallace entertained the Little Card Club Tuesday afternoon, June 13, Miss Rowalle winning first prize and Miss Cresson the consolation. Miss Constance Clark entertained the club this week; the prize winners were Miss Rowalle, first prize, and Miss Hanson, consolation.

A branch of the Army Relief Society has recently been formed at Fort Sam Houston by the ladies of the 26th Infantry. Mrs. Lee Roy Brown was elected president, and Mrs. L. F. Kilbourne secretary and treasurer. The society contemplates giving an entertainment in the early fall.

Capt. D. P. Cordray was here from Fort McIntosh a few days last week, the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Fleming. Lieut. H. S. Johnson, 1st Cav., came in from the target range at Leon Springs for a few days last week. Mr. Watson is the guest of his brother, Lieut. J. T. Watson, 26th Inf., for the summer.

Capt. and Mrs. Guy Carleton entertained delightfully at luncheon Friday, June 13, Major and Mrs. Wallace and Major and Mrs. Kernan. Mrs. Lockridge, who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. Rosenbaum, the past two weeks, left Wednesday to join Captain Lockridge, in the North, where they will spend the summer.

Work has been commenced on the new set of bachelor quarters in the upper post, also on the new mess halls and kitchen.

It is expected that a large percentage of the troops at Fort Sam Houston will participate in the Fourth of July celebration to be held at San Pedro Park, under the auspices of the Veterans of both Armies of the Civil War and the Spanish-American Veterans. A communication requesting the presence of the troops has been sent to General Lee, Department Commander, who has referred the matter to Col. George LeR. Brown, commanding the 26th Infantry at Fort Sam Houston.

FORT JAY.

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The Inspector General of the Army has received all the reports of the inspections made by officers of the Army of military colleges at which officers of the Army have been detailed as instructors. As a rule the conditions at these colleges were found to be very satisfactory. The reports of the inspectors will be forwarded to the General Staff, which will select the six leading military colleges, from each of which candidates for commissions in the Regular service will be selected. The General Staff, it is understood, is not quite satisfied with the system of inspections now used for these colleges. It is believed that one officer of the Inspector General's Department should be assigned to the duty of inspecting all of the best known military colleges, instead of having several different officers do the inspecting. Complaints have been received by the War Department from the colleges as to the unfairness of having different officers make the inspections and having a comparison of the colleges based upon the several reports submitted. The matter will be taken up by the General Staff with a view to making a change in the system.

The battle of the Sea of Japan, and the battle of Navarino, fought seventy-eight years ago, on Oct. 20, 1827, fairly offset each other, so far as the advantages and disadvantages to Russia are concerned. At Navarino the Turkish and Egyptian navies were completely annihilated by the combined fleets of Great Britain, France and Russia, commanded by Sir Edward Coddington. The Turks blew up thirty of their ships to prevent their capture by the enemy. The Duke of Wellington characterizes this victory, in which England took part, as an "untoward event," since it weakened the power of Turkey and encouraged Russia in her hope of eventually obtaining possession of Constantinople. The Japanese have now thrown the balance on the other side of the account. Russia has no present hope of winning Constantinople and she has lost her later acquisition in Eastern Asia.

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SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1905.

HAVE WE A PHILIPPINE POLICY?

While the prospective visit to the Philippines of Secretary Taft and the distinguished public men accompanying him is not designed as an official mission, it will not improbably open the way to considerable changes in the American policy with respect to those islands. Judge Taft's interest in the problems awaiting solution in the archipelago is deep and sincere. He thoroughly believes that those problems can be solved satisfactorily to the islanders and in a manner creditable to the United States. He has labored earnestly, intelligently and with unfailing confidence to establish that result, and his work has given him a more thorough knowledge of Filipino character and Philippine conditions than is possessed by any other living individual. In addition, he enjoys in an unequalled degree the confidence and good-will of the Filipino people, of whom he has proved himself a faithful and sympathetic friend. When he left them after surrendering the office of Governor it was with an explicit promise that he would return within two or three years to take note of their progress, and it is in fulfillment of that promise that his projected tour of the islands has been organized. In order, however, that the American people may have some knowledge as to conditions in the islands from other observers than himself, he has invited a large number of members of Congress, representing both political parties, together with a smaller number of gentlemen prominent in unofficial life, to accompany him. The wisdom of this plan is obvious. The Philippine project, if it ever was an issue in party politics, is so no longer. It is distinctly a national undertaking which must be dealt with on the broad lines of national statesmanship and national responsibility. It is necessary, therefore, that it should be studied carefully in the light of truth and with sole regard for the requirements of right, justice and national duty. The members of Secretary Taft's party will enjoy exceptional opportunities for inquiry and observations as to the condition and needs of the islands. Each member will have full liberty to investigate along lines marked out by himself, he will be enabled to confer with the natives to ascertain their desires and aspirations, and from the sum of the information thus accumulated by individual and collective effort it should be possible to deduce conclusions of substantial value in shaping our governmental policy with regard to the islands.

But, plainly speaking, have we a Philippine policy? We have purposes, the rectitude and liberality of which the whole world acknowledges. We have spent money and energy in generous degree for the welfare of the Filipinos, and have amazed other colonizing nations by the lavishness of our expenditures, but can it truthfully be said that we have evolved a definite, comprehensive, permanent and adequate policy of government for the archipelago? We think not. The very bigness of the undertaking has thus far rendered such a thing impossible. That we have done all that could safely be done under the circumstances admits of no doubt whatever. We have given the Filipinos a larger measure of self-rule and a greater part in the conduct of their own affairs than they ever dreamed of under Spanish control. We have given them twice as many teachers and four times as many schools as they had when Spain was in power. They have been encouraged to improve their farms, build roads and bridges and to establish new industries. Under the direction of the military authorities a census of the islands has been taken, the returns of which it is proposed to use in determining the representatives in a popular Filipino assemblage which in time shall be vested with control over legislation for the archipelago. All these things have been done in pursuance of an earnest desire on the part of the United States to develop in the islands a stable and orderly system of government capable of safeguarding the interests and promoting the welfare of the inhabitants. We have made progress, perhaps too rapid progress in that direction, yet we have not devised an administrative policy at all comparable to that which prevails, for example, under the British colonial system. Ours is largely an opportunist or a waiting policy. We have not yet found out exactly what the islanders need, and they themselves don't know. The present government is civil in form, but its whole structure and vitality depend upon the Army. Its acts are subject to review and veto by the War Department. Its authority is a divided one and it is at best a temporary affair which can hardly be expected to establish any solid footing among the natives. They want absolute independence, though they scarcely know the meaning of the term. They clamor for trial by jury, though they never heard of such a thing until the Americans occupied the archipelago and, through political organizations, they are presenting demands which are bound to render the work of orderly administration increasingly difficult.

In dealing with these and other conditions equally perplexing the American Government has been uniformly generous, patient and forbearing. Its mistakes have all

been on the side of gentleness and tolerance. It has had to consider tribal rivalries, religious fanaticism, popular ignorance and political intrigue, and it has treated these discouraging conditions in a spirit of unfailing kindness and with a sincere desire to correct them in the interest of the islanders themselves. It has been impossible to do more than has been done. The Philippine undertaking was and is yet an experiment. It is the first large American project of colonization, and in its conduct there are no American precedents to guide us. For that reason, various writers contend, we should pay greater attention than we have thus far paid to the experience of other colonizing nations. One of these writers, Prof. Alleyne Ireland, in his work on "The Far Eastern Tropics," published by Houghton, Mifflin and Company, bluntly declares that our Philippine policy is all wrong, that we attach altogether too much importance to education, and he adds that in fifteen years of travel and study in tropical countries in which education has been in operation for more than a generation he has found "no indication that the spread of instruction has had the effect of making the natives appreciate the dignity of manual labor." Professor Ireland's views are entitled to serious consideration. As a member of the Royal Geographical Society he has been engaged for years in an investigation of political and economic conditions in tropical latitudes, particularly in Asiatic countries, and has just completed an exhaustive report for the University of Chicago on the administration of the tropical dependencies of Hong Kong, British North Borneo, Sarawak, Burma, Malay States, Straits Settlements, French Indo-China, Java and the Philippines. His conclusions with regard to the last named islands are of special interest to American readers. He flatly dissents from the opinion that education is the first and most important step in the development of the capacity for self-government in a people, and contends that political progress is dependent upon industrial development. He cites the movement in England for parliamentary reform, the French Revolution and the American War of Independence to show that economic and not educational factors are the primary elements in political evolution—a lesson which, in his opinion we have still to learn in the Philippines. He has nothing but praise of the heartiest sort for the impulses which prompted the great system of schools established in the Philippines by the American Government, but in view of the small proportion of the population that can be utilized outside the field of manual labor until a great increase in industry has provided work of a higher character, he fears that the present attempt to increase the literacy of the people is premature. The most deserving work of all that has been done by Americans in the islands, according to Professor Ireland, is that accomplished by the health authorities in Manila and the archipelago at large. This work which, it should be kept in mind, has been performed by medical officers of the United States Army, has profoundly impressed the natives, and to those engaged in it Professor Ireland gives the most earnest commendation. What surprises him is that during the five years of American occupation the Government has done so little in the matter of bringing the country with good highways. He declares that British India without its roads would be little if any better off than it was a century ago, and that the immense industrial development of Burma, the astounding growth of the Federated Malay States, the increase in the commerce of Java and the improving conditions of French Indo-China are all due more to the influence of good roads than to any other single agency. "With the exception of the few miles of roads constructed by the Army during the military occupation and the extravagantly expensive Benguet road which serves merely to give easy access to the sanatorium at Baguio," says Professor Ireland, "I doubt whether the American occupation of the islands has resulted in the opening up of a hundred miles of serviceable roads available for wheeled traffic at all seasons of the year. This neglect is the more remarkable from the fact that it must have been clear to the Government almost from the commencement of its operations that the two great needs of the country—peace and prosperity—could never be attained until good roads facilitated the movements of troops and the transportation of commercial commodities."

Just what our Philippine policy is—what we propose to do and how we propose to do it—are not plain to Professor Ireland. "A survey of the whole course of American administration in the islands," he remarks, "leaves the student of comparative colonization with a very few clear and definite impressions of American colonial methods. That there has been an honest desire on the part of the American Government to do what has appeared to be in the best interests of the Filipino people, there can be as little doubt as that the majority of the American officials in the islands have been animated by a similar ambition. But, from lack of experience and from a refusal to attach any importance to the centuries of experience through which the colonizing nations have passed in their relations with tropical Asiatics, almost every government measure has had as its foundation the assumption that what is good for the United States is good for the Philippine Islands. * * * The task which has been undertaken is, in fact, to make an American out of a Filipino; and it is a task for which few people who have had any personal acquaintance with tropical races will be prepared to predict even a moderate degree of success. To predict that American institutions can find a permanent home in the Philippines after the control has passed out of American hands is to disregard every nat-

ural force which has contributed since the beginning of the world to the differentiation of racial types."

This criticism is pertinent and edifying, but Professor Ireland's suggestions with regard to the amplification of our Philippine policy are still more interesting. He would admit all Philippine products into the United States free of duty; he would admit Japanese and Chinese laborers, skilled and unskilled, into the Philippines without restriction, he would open up the islands by means of good roads, and encourage American capital by granting liberal terms to miners, planters and other investors. He believes the Philippine Civil Commission and the provincial governments should be abolished, that the internal affairs of the islands should be turned over to the Governor General and a General Council composed of Americans and Filipinos and that the control of all public works, except those pertaining to municipalities, should be transferred to the insular government. "Whatever the future may hold for the Filipinos," says the author of this thoughtful volume, "it is certain that to-day they have scarcely taken the first step on that long road of industry and self-discipline which alone leads to a sane and wholesome national life."

THE SITUATION OF RUSSIA.

The mutiny of the crew of the Russian battleship *Kniaz Potemkin Tavritchesky*, the flagship of the Black Sea fleet, is an almost if not quite an unprecedented occurrence. Nothing is more hopeless than the fate of the crew of a man-of-war which undertakes such an adventure. An armed vessel flying the red flag, as it is said that this vessel now does, and recognizing no national authority, is a pirate and thus the enemy of universal mankind. She may do an immense amount of damage for a time, but no harbor can offer shelter, and if Russia is unable to reduce her to subjection the ships of any other nation should be at liberty to sink her. The incident of the mutiny is illustrative of the conditions that doubtless prevailed in the unfortunate fleet of Rojstvensky, and which may serve to explain in part his complete and disgraceful defeat. It has long been evident that the Russian ships were not happy ships, and there is too much reason to believe that there is truth in the stories current that the Russian sailors were robbed by dishonest officers of what belonged to them and subjected to brutal treatment when they complained. In this case it is asserted that a sailor, Omelchuk, was shot dead by the captain when he came to the mast with a complaint about the bad quality of the soup served to the crew.

Encouraged by the presence of the mutinous battleship, and a torpedo boat also in the hands of mutineers, the strikers at Odessa were, at last accounts, in open revolt against authority, and were burning and destroying. Outbreaks are reported from various towns in Poland and other parts of the Russian Empire, but they appear to be sporadic and there is no evidence thus far of any revolution sufficiently organized and well directed to give hope of success against the Government.

While the Russian authorities are occupied with these disturbances at home, the Japanese are pressing their advantage in Manchuria. There is nothing sufficiently definite to be reported, but the Japanese appear to be gathering for another flank movement with a greatly superior force. It is now Vladivostok that is threatened as Port Arthur was before. The talk of peace still continues, but there is no cessation in the preparations for continuing the war.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

Thanks to the forbearance of France, the dispute over the political and commercial status of Morocco, which two weeks ago threatened to precipitate a European war, has been greatly moderated, and may yet be amicably adjusted. The demand of Germany that the controversy be submitted to an international conference has been reluctantly granted by the French government, and this, the German authorities contend, will lead to an arrangement satisfactory to all interests. The German Emperor, through his Ambassador at Washington, has urged the United States to take part in the proposed conference, and the invitation will probably be accepted in case Great Britain takes similar action. It is understood, however, that if an American delegate is appointed, his instructions will preclude him from taking part in any deliberations affecting questions of territory or national influence, the only subject on which he will have authority to speak being that of the "open door" with respect to Moroccan commerce.

On that question the United States has a perfect right to speak and to be heard. The whole controversy over the affairs of Morocco relates to the interpretation of a treaty to which the United States is a party. That treaty, negotiated at Madrid in 1880, had for its purpose to define the rights of protection to be exercised by representatives of foreign powers over Moroccan subjects on Moroccan soil, and it was ratified by and is still binding on Morocco, the United States, Great Britain, France, Germany, Spain, Italy, Portugal, the Netherlands and Norway and Sweden. Under this treaty France, in pursuance of a long-cherished purpose, has, with the assent of England, sought to establish herself in control over the political destinies of Morocco.

Germany has stubbornly opposed the French program, basing her opposition on Article 17 which provides: "The right to the treatment of the most favored nation is recognized by Morocco as belonging to all the powers represented in the Madrid conference." Germany contends that under this article all the signatory powers have an

equal right to participate in the affairs of Morocco, political as well as commercial. The reply of France is that Article 17 is of limited application, referring only to the protection of lives and property as defined in the sixteen articles preceding, and that it cannot be construed at all as an agreement between the powers to recognize one another's right to equal participation in the political control of Morocco. This is the turning point of the whole controversy, and it is quite probable that the French agreement to submit the matter to an international conference was the only thing that averted a European war. But how the action of France will be regarded in England is doubtful. Up to the very hour that France complied with the German demand Great Britain had declared her resolute adherence to the French position under Article 17, and intimated that she would not assent to the proposed conference. Great Britain and France entered into an agreement more than a year ago whereby France should assume in Morocco a function similar to that exercised by England in the Nile Valley, namely that France, whose Algerian provinces border Morocco, was to be responsible for the maintenance of law and order in Moroccan territory for a period of thirty years, guaranteeing in the meantime an equality of commercial privileges for the subjects of all powers.

It will be observed that the nullification of that agreement at the instigation of Germany would be a blow at the prestige of England scarcely less direct than that of France. That, however, appears to be the German purpose, and consequently the forthcoming conference, if England shall finally consent to take part in it, will bring some strong light to bear upon the alignment of political influences in Europe, for the reason that it may require the signatory powers to the Madrid treaty to declare themselves definitely on the issue which Germany has raised against the Anglo-French interpretation. Of a discussion involving a question of such importance, the United States will necessarily be a passive but by no means an indifferent spectator.

Comdr. Cameron McR. Winslow, naval aide to the President, will command the *Mayflower*, which is under orders to go into commission about Aug. 1. The crew for the *Mayflower* is now being assembled at the New York Navy Yard, where the vessel is being fitted out. The announcement of Commander Winslow's assignment to this duty and his detachment from the Bureau of Navigation, where he has served since March, 1902, will probably not be made for several days. The selection of Commander Winslow for this duty will evoke very general commendation in the Service, for the command of the *Mayflower* is considered a high honor and it will be recalled that Commander Winslow is an additional number in grade and was advanced for extraordinary heroism in the war with Spain. His assignment to the *Mayflower* will probably be for a limited time, as the Department will need his services later for a ship of the line and he will probably be placed in command of one of the new cruisers to be commissioned next year. The *Mayflower* will be needed when the peace plenipotentiaries arrive here in August. It is the President's intention to offer them the use of the *Mayflower* in case they decide to adjourn to New England after convening at Washington. The *Mayflower* will in any event be used for their official entertainment in connection with the visit of the plenipotentiaries and will doubtless take them to Oyster Bay to pay their respects to the President. It is possible that the plenipotentiaries might decide to hold their conferences on board the *Mayflower*, though this is not regarded as at all probable because of the necessity of being in close touch with the President and with Tokio and with St. Petersburg. Moreover, there might be some difficulty in finding accommodations aboard for all of the advisory members of each mission. The selection of Commander Winslow for this duty was suggested by Rear Admiral Converse, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, and was heartily approved by the President. The *Mayflower* will again be used in connection with the visit to New York and Annapolis, in October, of Prince Henry, of Battenberg, who is coming to American waters with a large British squadron of cruisers to pay a friendly visit. How soon it will be possible to get the *Mayflower* into commission is not yet known, but it is believed this can be done by Aug. 5 at the outside. It will, of course, be necessary to try the vessel after she leaves dock, but there will be time for this before she is needed by the Government for the use of the peace plenipotentiaries.

Mr. Charles J. Bonaparte, on July 1, takes office as Secretary of the Navy, upon the retirement, after one year's service, of Mr. Paul Morton, who has resigned to accept the chairmanship of the executive committee of the Equitable Life Assurance Company. Mr. Bonaparte reached Washington June 20 from his home in Baltimore. It is not known whether he will at once enter upon his duties as Secretary of the Navy or whether the President will still avail himself of the valuable services of the Assistant Secretary, Mr. Darling, as Acting Secretary until later in the summer. Mr. Darling will not retire from the Department until the fall, to accept the collectorship in Vermont, to which he has been promoted by the President.

On June 26 the enlisted force of the Navy numbered 30,623, an increase of four hundred over the same day in May. Recruiting is progressing steadily and desertions show a slight decrease.

REPORT ON SWORDS FOR THE ARMY.

Lieutenant General Chaffee, Chief of Staff, has transmitted to the Secretary of War the report of the special committee of the General Staff appointed to recommend a type of sword for the Army. The committee consisted of Capt. Joseph T. Dickman, Frank DeW. Ramsey, Frank McIntyre and Peyton C. March, who, in the course of their investigations, conferred with Capt. H. J. Koehler, U.S.A., master of the sword at the Military Academy; Civil Engr. Andrew C. Cunningham, U.S.N., who has charge of the fencing teams at the Naval Academy, and others. The majority report of this committee, which is signed by all the members except Captain Dickman, makes the following recommendations:

1. That the saber adopted for the Army shall be both a thrusting and cutting weapon. 2. That the same saber is not suited for use by both mounted and dismounted officers, as is the present custom. 3. That there should be two types of saber for the men, one for mounted and one for dismounted men.

4. That the length of blade for dismounted officers and men should be twenty-seven inches, and both be of the same general type; the length of blade for mounted officers and men thirty-two inches; the blade for officers to be of the same type as that recommended for Infantry; the blade for the men to be of the same type as that now used in the service, the point being thrown slightly more towards the axis of the blade. 5. That the center of gravity of the dismounted saber should be, as in the model herewith, three and one-quarter inches, more or less, from the base of the hilt; in the mounted saber five inches, more or less, from the base of the hilt. 6. That the blade should be sharpened throughout its edge, and for eight inches from the point along its back, and should always be kept sharp.

7. That the grip of all sabers, mounted and dismounted, be of the type of the model herewith for both officers and men; the rough wire to be enclosed on both sides by a smooth wire in the manner shown on the small model herewith. 8. That the guard be of the type of the model; with the guard, when projected on a plane perpendicular to the axis of the blade, projecting one and three-quarters inches from the right side of the blade (towards back of hand) instead of one inch as in the model; none of the branches of the basket to project outside of the guard; other dimensions of guard as in the model. The nut on the tang of the blade should be counter-sunk, or covered, as in the old style saber; the metal portions around the pommel to be roughened so as to give firm grasp for the hand; and the steel of which the guard is made, to be chased or dull-finished so as not to reflect light. 9. The saber knot to be retained.

10. The officers' scabbard to be made of wood, covered with dark pigskin; the men's scabbard to be of wood, covered with collar leather, as in sample; the wooden slats composing the scabbard to be treated with oil, under pressure, before being covered with the pigsink or leather; tip on the model to be reduced in size.

11. The steel of which the blade is made should be of such a quality as to take an edge. 12. Each saber issued to the Army to be numbered in the same way that the rifle is.

In arriving at the foregoing conclusions the committee was governed by the following considerations: The sword for a foot officer is not for individual combat with another swordsman. The occasions when he will use a sword will be limited in number: in a mêlée or in night attacks. His opponent will almost invariably be a man armed with a bayonet, and not an officer armed with a sword. No sword can compete with the gun and bayonet as to length. The chief requisite for a practical sword for this class of work is that it should be "quick"—not heavy on the point. It should be primarily suited for "in" fighting. Approaching the subject from this standpoint, the committee recommended the twenty-seven inch model. This sword is believed to be exceptionally well suited for an infantry officer. Its shortness makes it easy to carry through rough country on foot; it is light and perfectly balanced for quick work.

The committee recommended only one length for the dismounted officer, for the following reasons: The Joint Army and Navy Board recommended that the broadsword, made for instruction at West Point and at the posts, have the weight, balance, etc., of the sword adopted for use in the Army. As officers graduate at West Point, they will in future have had four years' training with a saber of definite weight and balance. If, after graduation, they were allowed to choose between, say three lengths of saber with different weights, etc., as at present, the practical effect of their long training would be lost, unless, as would seem likely, they all chose the one they had been trained to use. It was, therefore, thought better to limit the length to one type for dismounted officers and one type for mounted.

The man who uses a sword on horseback only, must have a longer sword than the footman. The committee, while recommending the retention of the general shape of the blade of the present men's cavalry saber, reduced its length to 32 inches from 34.8, and put on it a fighting grip and guard in place of the present one, which is unanimously condemned. It is to be pointed out that sharpening the back of all blades for a short distance from the point throws the point slightly nearer the center line of the blade, and increases both its cutting and thrusting properties; the ability to make quick, sharp cuts with the back of the blade without reversing the weapon after a parry being considered a great advantage.

The grip recommended is due principally to Civil Engineer Cunningham. It is constructed so that it tightens in the hand as the saber goes forward in the cut, all sides of the grip increasing in dimensions toward the pommel. It is more than an inch longer than the present grip, which increases the actual length of the model recommended by that amount in the thrust, the pommel being in the ball of the hand. It can be used with both hands at a pinch, in a mêlée.

The deliveries on the contract given by the Ordnance Department for 250 officers' sabers and 20,000 cavalry sabers have been suspended, pending the report of the General Staff upon this subject. In this connection it is to be pointed out that the date of the adoption of the present enlisted man's saber goes so far back as not to be located definitely, but is supposed to be about 1847. The committee recommends, also, that the provisions of Paragraph 1551, A.R., 1904, be extended to include sabers.

The officers' sabers herein recommended are intended to be fighting weapons and not mere badges of authority, and officers should be allowed to draw them on memorandum receipt as they are now authorized to draw revolvers, etc. This principle was recognized in the approved report of the Joint Army and Navy Board, which makes the fighting sword a part of the ordnance equipment of a ship, to be issued to Navy officers.

Captain Dickman filed the following minority report:

The only point on which the action of the committee is not unanimous is the length of the blade for foot officers. The recent fate of the bayonet disposes me to caution in recommending radical changes in the armament of infantry. There are several ways of looking at this question of length of blade:

1. Fighting utility. This is the most important consideration. The bayonet has the advantage of length of reach. Against a bayonet charge made by a group of men a short "quick" sword is just as good as a longer one, perhaps better. When there is any chance for individual combat the following advantages accrue to the sword: greater freedom of movement, greater quickness, greater endurance, play against the left hand, wrist and forearm of the adversary, with a sharp cutting edge. In shortening the blade of the sword we soon arrive at a stage where the swordsman can no longer attack at a

weak point of his antagonist without coming in reach of the short, quick thrust of the bayonet, and which renders it unnecessary for the latter to resort to the lunge, which is more uncertain, more easily deflected, and more dangerous if parried. For this reason it is believed to be unsafe to go much below 30 inches in length of blade.

2. Suitability. While a 27-inch blade might be well suited to an officer five foot in height, a 30 or 32-inch blade would probably be wielded with equal ease by a 200 pound man, six foot tall. The advantage of increased power and length of reach available would thus be better.

3. Appearance. This question, though of minor importance, should not be disregarded, other things being equal. A 27-inch weapon, worn by a large, powerful man would invite unfavorable comment. In the past our officers have had choice as to length of weapon—most recently, 30, 32 and 34 inches. The French infantry sword varies in length, 900, 850, 800 and 750 mm., or approximately 36, 34, 32 and 30 inches.

4. General usefulness. A large proportion of our Infantry officers are mounted at times. A sword of medium length would serve both purposes, mounted and dismounted, combat and ceremony.

This committee recently recommended the lengthening of the bayonet by six inches; the shortening of the sword by from three to seven inches seems to present a contradiction. For these reasons I recommend that the sword for Infantry officers be 25, 30 or 32 inches in length. The master of the sword at West Point concurs in the view that officers be allowed some choice as to length of blade.

General Chaffee's letter transmitting the above reports to the Secretary of War, which is dated June 24, is as follows: "In the President's note to the Secretary of War, dated Jan. 4, 1905, he referred to the undamaging character of the sword with which officers and enlisted men are now armed, and remarked that if they carry a sword they ought to carry a sword that they can cut or thrust with."

"The board of Army and Navy officers, of which Brigadier General Mills was president, recommended that sword exercises be taught at West Point and Annapolis, which was approved by the Chief of Staff, the Secretary of War, and the President.

"Since the date of that report a committee of the General Staff has reported on the bayonet. This committee discarded the rod bayonet recently adopted and re-adopted the knife bayonet, increasing its length by four inches. The General Staff in full committee concurred in the report of the special committee, and the Chief of Staff and the Secretary of War approved. The knife bayonet as recommended is now being manufactured for issue with the new service rifle. Herewith is a report of the special committee of the General Staff upon the saber; also report of the General Staff in full committee upon the same subject, in which they recommend that sufficient swords of the type recommended by the committee be manufactured and issued to the troops for trial under all conditions, the swords for the use of Infantry officers and dismounted men to be of three lengths, viz., twenty-seven, thirty and thirty-two inches; for Cavalry officers to be of two lengths, viz., thirty and thirty-two inches, and for Cavalry enlisted men, thirty-two inches, and that reports on swords issued be rendered within one year after date of their issue for trial.

"The report of the General Staff is not satisfactory to the Chief of Staff, in that it does not arrive at a definite conclusion. Any test for a period of one year and the reports rendered thereon, unless a war should intervene, would give no more information on the subject than we have now. As this would be the situation, as it seems to me, and as also I think the recommendation of the committee places us in a decidedly better condition than we are at present, it is the opinion of the Chief of Staff that its report should be adopted and swords manufactured as recommended and issued to the Army at as early a date as practicable—with one exception, viz.: I concur with the recommendation of the General Staff in full committee that three lengths of the sword be furnished for foot officers and men and two lengths of the sword be furnished for mounted officers, and that the sword for mounted men be thirty-two inches long.

"The personal objection of the Chief of Staff to the sword recommended by the committee is its lightness—insufficient in weight of metal. If it were a pound heavier I think it would be a better weapon; but as regards the weight the Chief of Staff will not press his personal opinion in opposition to the opinion of the committee which had before it the masters of the sword at West Point and Annapolis.

"If the Secretary of War approves the recommendation of the committee and these remarks, the Chief of Ordnance will cause the swords to be manufactured for issue in accordance with the statements herein contained. The sword is to have a wooden scabbard covered with leather; the wooden scabbard will enable us to keep a sharp edge on the sword, rendering it an effective cut and thrust instrument."

NAVY RETIREMENTS.

Announcement was made at the Navy Department this week that the following officers have been placed on the retired list of the Navy with the rank of rear admiral, in accordance with the provisions of Section 1443 of the Revised Statutes, on their own application after forty years' service.

John V. B. Bleeker, June 27; Andrew Dunlap, June 27; Francis H. Delano, June 29; Joseph G. Eaton, June 30; Charles T. Hutchins, June 30.

Rear Admiral Bleeker was born at Glen Cove, Long Island, Aug. 16, 1847. He was appointed by the President to the Naval Academy in 1863; promoted to ensign 1868; to master, 1870; to lieutenant, 1871; to lieutenant commander, 1891; to commander, 1897. In that year he was placed in command of the Bancroft. He was later ordnance officer at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, and in 1899 was ordered to the command of the Isle de Luzon. His next ship was the Marietta, which he commanded in 1901. He was promoted to be captain in 1902 and later ordered, as captain of the yard, to the navy yard at Puget Sound.

Rear Admiral Dunlap was born Oct. 7, 1844, at Ovid, N.Y. He was appointed midshipman, 1862; promoted ensign, 1868; master, 1870; lieutenant, 1871; lieutenant commander, 1891, and commander, 1898. He was placed in command of the Solace after reaching the grade of commander and was promoted captain, 1902. Later he was ordered to the naval station at San Juan as commandant.

Captain Delano was born Sept. 14, 1848, at Mount Carmel, O., appointed midshipman, 1863; promoted ensign, 1868; master, 1870; lieutenant, 1873; lieutenant commander, 1894. He commanded the Fish Hawk in 1898; was promoted commander, 1899; commanded the Topeka, 1900; Marietta, 1901; Dixie, 1903; in that year was promoted captain and was later placed in command

of the receiving ship Lancaster at the League Island Navy Yard.

Captain Eaton was born Jan. 29, 1847, at Selma, Ala.; appointed midshipman by the President, 1863; promoted ensign, 1868; master, 1870; lieutenant, 1871; lieutenant commander, 1888. Much of his shore duty was spent in ordnance work and in the inspection of steel; commanded Enterprise in 1895; Resolute in April, 1898; member of the Cuban Evacuation Commission; commanded Chesapeake, now the Severn, in 1899; promoted captain, Sept. 28, 1902, and placed in command of Oregon. Commanded Massachusetts, 1903; captain of the yard, Boston Navy Yard, 1905.

Captain Hutchins was born in Kingston, Pa., Feb. 5, 1844; appointed midshipman, 1862; promoted ensign, 1868; master, 1870; lieutenant, 1871; lieutenant commander, 1887; commander, 1896; in 1898 was in charge of District of Coast Defense; commanded Monongahela, 1899; Buffalo, 1900; promoted captain, July 2, 1901, commanded Maine, 1904. He served in the cadet apprenticeship Macedonian from June 13, 1864, to Sept. 13, 1864, this being one of the vessels participating in the pursuit of the Florida and in the search for the Tallahassee.

Capt. Richard Inch, who was retired June 22, in accordance with the provisions of Section 1444, Revised Statutes, was born June 29, 1843; warranted assistant engineer, September 1863; promoted second assistant engineer, 1865; passed assistant engineer, 1874; served on Passaic, Pinta, Yantic; promoted chief engineer, 1892; ordered to Independence; then to Boston, and was chief engineer of that vessel at battle of Manila Bay, and was made an additional number in grade; later served on Charleston; has since that time been member of many important trial boards, was president of board on board the Missouri during her trial trip; promoted captain, 1902; senior member of Board on Changes.

Capt. Harry Knox, recently retired in accordance with the provisions of the Personnel Act, was born in Greenville, Ohio, 1848; appointed midshipman, 1863; promoted ensign, 1868; master, 1870; lieutenant, 1871; lieutenant commander, 1888; commanded Vesuvius, 1894; promoted commander, 1896; commanded Princeton, 1899; later commanded Concord; promoted captain, 1901; member Naval Examining Board; in 1902, assistant in charge Naval Defense, Pacific Coast; commanded Brooklyn, 1903; temporarily Commander-in-Chief European Squadron, 1904; member Examining and Medical Board, 1905.

DECISIONS OF JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL.

An interesting decision was rendered this week by the Judge Advocate General of the Army upon a question raised by the Quartermaster General, in respect to the forage allowance of retired officers of the Army who have been assigned to college duty. After quoting the various laws applicable to the case, General Davis says: "It will be noted that the Acts of March 2, 1903, and April 23, 1904, do not mention college duty as one of the forms of activity to which retired officers may be assigned; leaving it to be assumed that the matter of the assignment of retired officers to college duty was already sufficiently covered by statutory regulations. But the clause of the Act of March 2, 1905, is stated in such general terms as to bring within its scope all retired officers who have been assigned to active duty; and I am therefore of opinion that Lieutenant Colonel Edwards, being on active duty, is entitled to 'the full pay and allowances of a major on the active list.' I must therefore advise, in view of the language used by the court in the Long case, that the question referred by the Quartermaster General should be answered in the affirmative, and that an officer detailed at a college under the Act of Nov. 3, 1893, should be regarded as on active duty."

The question of whether enlisted men of the Philippine Scouts are entitled to purchase their discharge from the Service was recently referred to the Judge Advocate General of the Army for an opinion. In acting upon this subject General Davis said: "The Philippine Scouts are a part of the Army, and as such enlisted men, it is the opinion of this office, are brought within the scope of Section 4, Act of June 16, 1890, which authorizes discharge by purchase. When the matter was made the subject of orders, discharges by purchase were forbidden to be made outside the continental limits of the United States. This includes the enlisted men of the Philippine Scouts. Whether they shall be included is a matter of expediency and not of law; if it be thought best to bring them within the operation of the executive order, it is suggested that their cases be made the subject of special treatment, and that the condition under which they can purchase their discharges be made the subject of executive instructions."

The Judge Advocate General of the Army was recently called upon to express an opinion as to the legal right of a commanding officer at an Army post to appoint himself a summary court when there were other officers present for duty at the post. General Davis says, in part: "While the law establishing the summary court does not expressly forbid a commanding officer to appoint himself a court, such a detail is contrary to the whole tenor and spirit of the Act of June 16, 1898, and of prior legislation in pari materia, and of the regulations adopted in furtherance thereof."

The Judge Advocate General of the Army has held, in a recent decision approved by the War Department, that persons who may have received two medals of honor are entitled to two of the medals of new design in exchange. The question is not of any considerable importance, but was recently brought to the attention of the War Department in connection with the exchange of medals now being made by authority of Congress.

The Judge Advocate General of the Army has given an opinion concerning certain rights of enlisted men which is of general interest. It appears that Corporal August Sandgren, 1st U.S. Inf., deserted from his company, was apprehended and restored to duty without trial. On May 19, 1905, the date of his commutation, he had seventeen years and seven months continuous service. He now applies to the Military Secretary of the Army for permission to re-enlist. His company, regimental and department commanders, all approve the request, but his company commander states that, while he will give Corporal Sandgren a character "Excellent" on his discharge, he must endorse the discharge under the requirements of General Orders No. 68, 1890, "Service not honest and faithful." The company commander bases his view of the matter on the Act of June 16, 1890, the first section of which provides for the retention of a portion of the pay of each enlisted man of the Army, the sum so retained not to be paid to the soldier until his discharge from the Service and to be forfeited unless he serves honestly and faithfully to the date of discharge. The Judge Advocate General calls attention to the fact that to the Secretary of War is left

the determination of whether a soldier's conduct warrants his service being considered honest and faithful within the meaning of the act. That act also provides that "no soldier who has deserted at any time during the term of an enlistment shall be deemed to have served such term honestly and faithfully," but it is pointed out that the Judge Advocate General's office has repeatedly, and with the approval of the Secretary of War, held that this last-quoted proviso "applies to that act alone and should not be considered as having any bearing on the question of a re-enlistment." The Act of 1890 abolishes retained pay except on account of the Soldiers' Home, and it therefore repeals all provisions of the Act of 1890 relating thereto. "It is the opinion of this office," says the Judge Advocate General, "that in the case at issue the character to be given on discharge is not to be governed by the provisions of the law as set forth in General Orders No. 68, 1890, and the company commander may, if the conduct of the enlisted man after restoration to duty warrants it, indorse the discharge 'services honest and faithful'."

General Davis, Judge Advocate General of the Army, has rendered an opinion in the case of Charles T. Grove, of Cincinnati, O., who has made application to the War Department for permission to remove the body of his uncle, who was a soldier in the Union Army and who is buried in the Chattanooga National Cemetery, to another site in the cemetery where a monument can be erected over the remains. Mr. Grove also asks for permission, in the event of her death, to inter the body of his uncle's wife, who is still living, by the side of her husband. General Davis in his opinion states that there is no authority of law for the interment in a national cemetery of any person other than a deceased soldier, sailor or marine, who has died in the military or naval service, or who served as a soldier, sailor or marine in the regular or volunteer forces during the War of the Rebellion or in the subsequent one with Spain, and whose services in such forces were terminated by an honorable discharge. At some national cemeteries, notably at Arlington, and to a less degree at the Soldiers' Home, officers of the Army have been permitted to select sites, having definite limits, in which the bodies of the allottee and his wife are allowed to be buried. It does not appear, General Davis says, from the papers in reference whether the permission for the interment of the widow of a deceased officer has been extended beyond the cemeteries at Arlington, Va., and the Soldiers' Home, but the Quartermaster General states that a number of applicants for interment of widows of deceased soldiers by the side of their husbands in national cemeteries have been disapproved as not being authorized by law. "Whenever permission has been given for the interment of the widow," says General Davis in conclusion, "the act of the President or the Secretary of War in granting it has been regarded as making a special exception to the rule. If the request of Mr. Grove is granted it should take the form of a special permission, as in the case of similar exceptional interments of widows which have been authorized at Arlington and Soldiers' Home."

NEW ORDNANCE WORK.

The following is a memorandum of the new work undertaken by the Ordnance Department of the Army during March and April, 1905:

At Frankford Arsenal.—Bullet for guard cartridges: Experiments with a new guard bullet have shown its superiority to the old design, and the new bullet has been approved by the Chief of Ordnance. The new bullet is slightly longer than the old one, and is provided with a groove containing lubricant.

At Sandy Hook Proving Ground.—Determination of blank saluting charge for 75 mm. sub-caliber tube: It was found that in order to obtain a sufficiently loud report from the 2.95-inch sub-caliber tube, owing to the muffing effect of the mortar, it was necessary to use the maximum charge that could be properly loaded in the 2.95-inch case, i.e., 1.38 lb. A smaller charge was fired and proved unsatisfactory, not giving a sufficiently loud report. Determination of saluting charge for 1.65-inch Hotchkiss mountain gun: As a result of this test, a saluting charge of 6 1/2 ounces of saluting powder is recommended for the Hotchkiss 1.65-inch mountain gun; charge to be held in case by a compressed felt wad, and to be assembled at the posts where used. If it is desired to put up this charge by measure, the volume of the measure should be 11.2 cubic inches. An effort was made to determine the saluting charge of rifle powder that would give a satisfactory report, with a pressure of not over four or five thousand pounds. A charge of three ounces gave a pressure of 13,000 pounds, and an unsatisfactory report.

At Springfield Armory.—Case for officer's saber: Hereafter to be made of imitation leather instead of chamois skin. Knife bayonet for model of 1903 rifle: The adoption of a knife bayonet, with a blade sixteen inches long, has been decided upon. This bayonet is of the same design as that for the model of 1898 rifle, except that the blade has been lengthened six inches. The blade is to be tempered and the cutting edges ground sharp. The scabbard for this bayonet is to be made of a light material, and so made as to prevent rattling of the bayonet in the scabbard, and also to prevent the sharp edges of the bayonet from coming into contact with any metal of the scabbard.

At Bethlehem Steel Works.—The manufacture of six 6-inch disappearing gun carriages, L.F., model of 1905, one set of steel forgings for 12-inch B.L. mortar, steel, 1886-1890 M1, and one set of steel forgings for 3.8-inch field rifle, model of 1905, has been undertaken by the Bethlehem Steel Company.

SCHOOL FOR ARMY BAKERS AND COOKS.

Col. Edward S. Godfrey, 9th U.S. Cav., commandant of the School of Application at Fort Riley, Kan., announces the following course of instruction at the Training School for Bakers and Cooks, of which Capt. M. S. Murray, Commissary, U.S.A., is director, and Mr. Latrobe Brommel instructor: First month—first week: The Army range and its equipment. Fires. Control of heat. Cleaning and care of kitchen utensils. Paring potatoes. Washing and preparing fresh vegetables. Preliminary instruction in the preparation of other parts of the Army ration for the noon meal only. Second and third weeks: Meals—cutting the hind or fore quarter for specific kinds of cooking; trimming and preparation. Assisting in preparing other parts of the Army ration for breakfast and dinner only. Fourth week: Assisting in the preparation and cooking of dinner and supper only.

Second month: First and second weeks—General cooking, covering all parts of the Army ration. Alternating

daily, by roster, in the preparation and cooking of breakfast and supper. Assisting the organization cook in the preparation of dinner. Third and fourth weeks: Alternating daily, by roster, in the preparation and cooking of dinner. Assisting the organization cook at breakfast and supper.

Third month: Alternating, by roster, as chief cook, in the preparation of all meals for the organization. Making light breads, pastry and puddings.

Fourth month: Review of work of the preceding months, as a theoretical and practical test of proficiency and economy.

Advantage will be taken of practice marches of the organizations of the command, for practical instruction in cooking in the field.

Throughout the course, lectures will be given on the Army ration generally and on each part individually, on meat cuts, the curing of meats, how to draw rations, quantities of the different articles of the ration required for any given number of men, the field range, cooking in the field, etc. The term of the school is from June 15 to Oct. 15, 1905.

NAVY RECORD, 1860-1905.

We are indebted for the following table showing the changes in the Navy during the past forty-five years to Mr. James Atkins, who resigned from the Navy in 1865 at the close of the Civil War. Mr. Atkins says: "I prepared it carefully from the annual Navy Registers, and Hammersly's Register, and it is essentially correct. Several officers (three or four), now on the retired list, bear the same name, and hail from the same State as some who resigned in the '60's; and it would appear that they were reappointed. But I have no means of identifying them; and their number is so small as to have little effect on the general result."

A, in active service per Navy Register, Jan. 1, 1860; B, resigned; C, dismissed; D, died in service; E, in service Jan. 1, 1905.

	A	B	C	D	E
Captains	80	6	6	68	—
Commanders	114	13	17	84	—
Lieutenants	325	44	47	218	16
Masters	34	5	5	17	7
Midshipmen	49	12	9	18	10
Actg mids'n, 1st class	25	6	7	6	6
Actg mids'n, 2d class	39	19	3	14	3
Actg mids'n, 3d class	57	34	4	15	4
Actg mids'n, 4th class	117	70	10	23	14
Total, line	840	209	108	463	60
Per cent.	24.88	12.86	55.12	7.14	
Engineers, chief	24	4	2	14	4
Engineers, 1st assistant	36	3	9	15	9
Engineers, 2d assistant	23	4	6	13	—
Engineers, 3d assistant	92	45	11	24	12
Total, engineers	175	56	28	66	25
Per cent.	32.00	16.00	37.71	14.29	
Surgeons	69	6	6	55	2
P.A. surgeons	37	8	5	19	5
Assistant surgeons	42	8	14	16	4
Purrs	64	4	15	41	4
Total, surgs. and purrs.	212	26	40	131	15
Per cent.	12.26	18.86	61.80	7.08	
Total officers	1227	291	176	660	100
Per cent.	23.72	14.34	53.79	8.15	

The greater portion of dismissals in all grades (81%) was in 1860-1862, around the beginning of our Civil War, as were most of the resignations of line officers, and of surgeons and purrs (87%). Of the resignations of engineers, 70% was after the close of the war, 1865-1870.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Examinations for warrant machinists will be held at the various navy yards and naval stations on Sept. 1, and examinations for boatswains and gunners on Nov. 1. Thus far there have been received twelve applications for the first examination, ten applications for the gunner's and eight for the boatswain's examination. It is expected that there will be many additional applications during the summer.

Crews are being assembled for the Mayflower at the New York Navy Yard and for the Charleston at the League Island Navy Yard. The gunboat Paducah will probably be put into commission some time in July at Morris Heights, New York, where she is now nearing completion. She is a sister ship to the Dubuque, recently commissioned.

The Judge Advocate General of the Navy has received from the Board of Inspection and Survey a preliminary report to the effect that the recent trial of the Blakey, which was her final inspection, was entirely acceptable. As soon as the report is received in full the boat will be ordered accepted by the Government.

Upon the request of Secretary Morton for an opinion, the Comptroller of the Treasury has decided that Medical Director C. J. Cleborne, Rear Admiral C. Andrade, Pay Director M. C. McDonald and Pay Director J. B. Parker, all of whom are on the retired list in the grade of rear admirals of the nine lower numbers, are each entitled to the retired pay of that rank, \$4,500 per annum.

In the office of the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation may be seen a bronze tablet designed by Reuterdahl, the marine artist, as the trophy for excellence in gunnery. It is to be awarded to vessels of the Cleveland type and shows in relief a six-inch gun crew at their gun waiting for the signal to fire.

The examination for assistant paymasters at the Washington and Mare Island Navy Yards was completed last week, and it is possible the board may be able to announce the result within the next two or three weeks. There are thirty vacancies to be filled. During the last days of the examination there were twenty-five taking the examination at Washington.

The Navy Department has ordered extensive repair work done on the cruiser San Francisco, although it has been decided that this work shall not include new boilers for the vessel, but that her boilers shall be repaired. What duty the San Francisco will be assigned to when repaired has not been determined, though it has been suggested that she might be found useful as a training ship.

Rear Admiral F. W. Dickins, U.S.N., advised Collector of the Port F. W. Wright, of Rockland, Me., concerning the coast squadron of the North Atlantic Fleet which is to rendezvous on the New England coast during July and August. The Texas, Florida, Arkansas, and Nevada will arrive at Rockland, July 1, being followed on July 6 by the Newark and Atlanta, the training ship Hartford, and the torpedo-boat destroyers Whipple, Warden, Stewart and MacDonough. Three hundred midshipmen will be on the warships and an equal number

will be with the division which will rendezvous at Gardiner's Bay, L.I. From July 6 to July 15, two divisions will cruise along the coast.

A successful test of the new floating drydock Dewey, which is to be towed to Cavite, was made in the Patuxent River, Md., near Solomon's Island, June 23. The big U.S. cruiser Colorado, a vessel of 14,000 tons, was floated on the dock and was then easily raised without any trouble in two hours and a half. The dock was sunk to receive the Colorado in one hour and six minutes. The vessel remained on the dock for twenty-four hours.

According to the present program the U.S.S. Fern is to be sent to Duluth for the use of the Naval Militia of Minnesota. Representative J. Adam Bede has been at the Navy Department in connection with the matter, and it is understood that the Fern will be taken to some point not yet determined upon, for transfer to the Minnesota representatives who will see to it that the vessel reaches Duluth in safety. The Fern is now at the Norfolk Navy Yard completing the repairs needed before starting on the novel voyage up the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes.

On the completion of the battleship Tennessee that vessel will, as soon as commissioned, proceed to New Orleans, where she will receive, on behalf of the people of Tennessee, a set of silver, the purchase of which was arranged for as soon as it was determined that a big ship should be built and should be named the Tennessee. The silver service is said, by those who have been privileged to see it, to be a fine example of the silversmith's art, and one which will shed equal credit upon the State and upon the ship.

Fred Newman, an ordinary seaman on board the U.S.S. Colorado, was drowned in Hampton Roads June 27. Newman was working on the deck of the ship, and in some manner unknown fell over the side. His home was in Brooklyn and his enlistment papers show that he enlisted at the recruiting station in New York city on Jan. 16, 1905.

It is understood that Lieut. W. R. Sexton, U.S.N., will be ordered to the command of the Vesuvius which is being fitted out as a torpedo practice ship at Newport.

It is improbable that the examining board which is now examining the papers of the candidates for appointment as assistant paymasters in the Navy will finish its work before next week, and it will be near the middle of July before the official announcement of the appointments will be made. It takes a week for the papers from Mare Island to reach here, and after their arrival they must be marked and graded with the papers of the candidates who took the examination at Washington. The outlook is that the majority of the existing vacancies will be filled, as candidates of the type that were designated, are expected to turn in excellent papers, from most of them.

The Navy Department has recently received the report of Comdr. A. B. Canaga, of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, who was sent by the Department on the trial trip of the steamer Victorian, which was fitted with turbine machinery. The report of this trip is an elaborate one, filled with interesting data of a technical nature. The conclusions include the following paragraphs: "There exists a difference of opinion between those interested as to the final status of the steam turbine. The energy and intelligence now bestowed on the turbine motor will decide the position it is to take with its time-honored competitor, the reciprocating engine. In new power installations on land the turbine has gained a footing that warrants the belief that it has come to stay, the character of the work admitting of arrangements that will insure the units operating at all times on a full and constant load. Under these conditions the turbine has proved its superiority over the reciprocating engine. With this advantage in its favor it is, however, not believed that it will displace expensive reciprocating machinery already in place and doing its work to the satisfaction of owners and patrons." Commander Canaga further says that the change from reciprocating to steam turbines is not so easily made, because of the difficulty of rotation experienced at high speeds in overcoming economically the inertia of water acted on by the propeller, and further, the falling off in economy when the speed of rotation of turbines is reduced to suit the advantageous though slower rotary speed of the propeller. He thinks an equitable compromise between the speed of rotation of the turbine and propeller for maximum power and speed is upset and economy sacrificed when a reduced speed and power are attempted. In view of important results obtained from the trials of the British ships Amethyst and Topaz, he recommends that "hereafter turbines be installed in torpedo-boats, destroyers, scout cruisers and in gunboats. Their use in such vessels and the experiences gained therefrom, will no doubt in time demonstrate the wisdom of fitting them in battleships and armored cruisers."

Announcement is made at the Navy Department this week that the following men have been rated mates from July 1, 1905: 1, W. O. Lamb, chief gunner's mate, naval training station, San Francisco; 2, J. Blake, chief master-at-arms, U.S.S. Nipsic; 3, J. Murphy, chief boatswain's mate, U.S.S. Pensacola; 4, M. Bathke, chief quartermaster, naval station, Cavite, P.I.; 5, G. Dahlberg, chief gunner's mate, U.S.S. Truxtun; 6, G. Short, chief quartermaster, U.S.F.S. Texas; 7, F. Josephson, chief master-at-arms, U.S.S. Iroquois; 8, E. Sweeney, chief master-at-arms, U.S.S. Southery; 9, H. Forde, chief master-at-arms, U.S.S. Cleveland; 10, M. J. Maher, chief master-at-arms, U.S.F.S. Texas.

Orders have been issued at the Navy Department for the court-martial of Comdr. Bernard Orme Scott, U.S.N., recently in command of the Detroit, on the charge of scandalous conduct. No details regarding the case are obtainable at the Department, but it is understood the court was ordered as the result of a court of inquiry.

The Danish cadet training schooner Georg-Stage was sunk by the British steamship Ancona at Copenhagen, June 25, going down in one and one-half minutes. Twenty-two cadets were drowned and fifty-seven rescued. The Ancona was considerably damaged along her water line. The first officer, Myhre, of the Georg-Stage, attributes the accident to the Ancona changing her course. He said the Ancona's bow crashed seven feet into the training schooner's side, bringing down the latter's masts and rigging and preventing many of the cadets from gaining the deck. Those who were not entangled in the wreckage sprang on board the Ancona and assisted in launching the lifeboats.

Seth G. Wells, State Auditor of Kansas, informed the members of the executive committee on June 28 that he intends to refuse to audit the warrants for the purchase of a silver service for the battleship Kansas. Mr. Wells says that while the Legislature made an appropriation of \$5,000 for the purchase of the silver service it failed

to designate by whom the money is to be expended. He does not believe that the executive committee has authority to make the Governor a purchasing agent, and will refuse to audit warrants for any part of the appropriations.

What shall be done with Bancroft is a problem before the Navy Department. She is in bad condition and it is not believed that she is worth very costly repairs. It is possible that she may be turned over to the use of the Naval Militia. The Gloucester, which is also in bad shape, will, at the recommendation of the Board on Construction, be repaired, as she will be useful in Central and South American waters.

For the athletic games proposed for the men of the Navy to be held at Provincetown, Mass., July 4, referred to elsewhere in this issue, Messrs. A. G. Spalding and Brothers, the well known sporting goods supply house, will present a cup to be given to the ship winning the greatest number of points in the track events. Mr. J. B. Brine has kindly accepted the position to take complete charge of all the field and baseball athletics for this Navy meet, and will be the guest of the Navy. While there, final arrangements will be made for the great Army and Navy football game to be played in New York on Thanksgiving Day.

The battleship Illinois was docked at the New York Navy Yard June 27 during a high wind, which made the process difficult. Naval Constr. William J. Baxter personally superintended the docking. It was accomplished without mishap.

A second trial of the floating drydock Dewey was made at Baltimore, Md., June 29. The battleship Iowa was successfully docked and then at ten minutes past one in the afternoon the main valves of the Dewey were opened. Forty minutes later the Iowa was floating off the keel blocks, and at a quarter past two she floated out of the dock. The time consumed from the opening of the valves was one hour and five minutes, thirty-two minutes less than was required to float the Colorado, the first vessel to enter the dock.

In a sea trial of four hours off the Massachusetts coast on June 29 the U.S.S. Charleston is credited with an official speed record of 23.08 knots, or three one-hundredths of a knot in excess of what her contract called for. For the four hours the cruiser maintained revolutions averaging 143.47, or .30 above the estimate made by the trial board from the standardization test made June 28. This gave an average speed of 22.03 knots. The maximum revolutions were 144.84, the minimum 142.10. The highest speed attained in any one hour during the run was 22.15 knots, during the third hour.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—Charles J. Bonaparte.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Charles H. Darling.
Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Brig. Gen. Geo. F. Elliott.

VESSELS OF THE U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

NORTH ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, Commander-in-Chief.
FIRST SQUADRON.
First Division.

MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Evans). Sailed June 28 from Tompkinsville for Provincetown, Mass. Address there.
MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns, Capt. William S. Cowles. At the navy yard, Boston. Address there.
KENTUCKY, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns, Capt. William J. Barrette. Sailed June 28 from Tompkinsville, for Provincetown, Mass. Address there.
KEARSARGE, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns, Capt. Raymond P. Rodgers. Sailed June 28 from Tompkinsville for Provincetown, Mass. Address there.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, Divisional Commander.
ALABAMA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Davis). Capt. William H. Reeder. Sailed June 28 from Tompkinsville for Provincetown, Mass. Address there.
ILLINOIS, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns, Capt. John A. Rodgers. Arrived June 27 at the navy yard, New York. Address there.
MASSACHUSETTS, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns, Capt. Edward D. Taussig. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns, Capt. Benjamin F. Tilley. Arrived June 25 at Solomon, Md. Address there.

SECOND SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigsbee, Commander.
Third Division.

Send mail for ships of this division in care of Postmaster, New York city.
BROOKLYN, A.C., 20 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Sigsbee). Capt. John M. Hawley. Sailed June 18 from Tompkinsville, N.Y., for Cherbourg, France.
CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Alex. Sharp. Sailed June 18 from Tompkinsville, N.Y., for Cherbourg, France.
TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson. Sailed June 18 from Tompkinsville, N.Y., for Cherbourg, France.
GALVESTON, P.C. 10 guns, Comdr. William G. Cutler. Sailed June 18 from Tompkinsville, N.Y., for Cherbourg, France.

Fourth Division.

To be commanded by Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson.
COLORADO, A.C., 22 guns, Capt. Duncan Kennedy. Arrived June 28 at the navy yard, New York. Address there.
PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 22 guns, Capt. Thomas C. McLean. At Provincetown, Mass. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.
WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 22 guns, Capt. Conway H. Arnold. At Provincetown, Mass. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.
MARYLAND, A.C., 22 guns, Capt. Royal R. Ingersoll. Cruising off Newport, R.I. Send mail to Newport.

THIRD SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Royal B. Bradford, Commander.
Fifth Division.

Send mail for ships of this division in care of the Postmaster, New York city.
OLYMPIA, P.C., 14 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Bradford). Capt. James D. Adams. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo.
CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. William H. H. Southerland. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo.
DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Alex. McCrackin. At Santo Domingo City.
DENVER, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Joseph B. Murdock. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo.

Sixth Division.

Send mail for ships of this division in care of the Postmaster, New York city.
TOPEKA, G., 8 guns, Comdr. Frank A. Wilner. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo.
DETROIT, U.P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Bernard O. Scott.

At Monte Christi, San Domingo. Ordered out of commission at the navy yard, Boston, Mass.
NEWPORT (composite gunboat), 6 guns, Comdr. James T. Smith. At Sanchez, Santo Domingo.
CASTINE, G., 8 guns, Comdr. Edward J. Dorn. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo.

COAST SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Francis W. Dickins, commander.
TEXAS, 2d C.B.S., 8 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Dickins). Capt. George A. Bicknell. Sailed June 24 from Newport News for Rockland, Me. Address there.
ARKANSAS, M., 6 guns, Comdr. Rogers H. Galt. Sailed June 24 from Newport for Rockland, Me. Address there.
FLORIDA, M., 6 guns, Comdr. John C. Fremont. Sailed June 24 from Newport for Rockland, Me. Address there.
NEVADA, M., 6 guns, Comdr. Alfred Reynolds. Sailed June 24 from Newport for Rockland, Me. Address there.
ATLANTA, P.C., 8 guns, Comdr. William F. Halsey. Sailed June 24 from Newport News for Gardiners Bay. Send mail to Greenport, Long Island, N.Y.
NEWARK, P.C., 12 guns, Comdr. Charles J. Badger. Sailed June 24 from Newport News for Gardiners Bay. Send mail to Greenport, Long Island, N.Y.
HARTFORD, C., 13 guns, Comdr. T. E. De Witt Veeder. Sailed June 24 from Newport News for Gardiners Bay. Send mail to Greenport, Long Island, N.Y.
TERROR, M., 4 guns, Lieut. Comdr. William F. Fullam. Sailed June 24 from Newport News for Gardiners Bay. Send mail to Greenport, Long Island, N.Y.

DESTROYER FLOTILLA.

Under command of Lieut. Comdr. Marbury Johnston. The Whipple, Stewart, Worden and Macdonough of this flotilla are assigned to the Coast Squadron.

WHIPPLE, Lieut. Jehu V. Chase (pennant boat of Lieut. Commander Johnston). Arrived June 28 in Gardiners Bay. Send mail to Greenport, Long Island.

HULL, Lieut. Frederick A. Traut. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

HOPKINS, Lieut. Montgomery M. Taylor. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

LAWRENCE, Lieut. Andre M. Procter. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

MACDONOUGH, Lieut. Roland I. Curtin. Arrived June 28 in Gardiners Bay. Send mail to Greenport, Long Island.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

ABAREND (collier), merchant complement. Harry S. Myddleton, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

AJAX (collier), merchant complement. J. S. Hutchinson, master. Arrived June 25 at Monte Christi, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

ARETHUSA (water boat), merchant complement, W. E. Seccombe, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

CULGOA (supply vessel), naval complement, Lieut. Comdr. James H. Oliver. Arrived June 22 at the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

HANNIBAL (collier), merchant complement, R. J. Easton, master. Arrived June 22 at the Naval Coal Depot, Bradford, R.I. Address there.

LEONIDAS (collier), merchant complement, George Worthy, master. Arrived June 24 at the Naval Coal Depot, Bradford, R.I. Address there.

MARCELLUS (collier), merchant complement, F. N. Le Cain, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

NERO (collier) merchant complement, I. F. Shirtliff, master. Arrived June 24 at Philadelphia. Address there.

POTOMAC (tender), Lieut. Anton Kautz. Arrived June 24 at the naval station, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

SCORPION, C.G. (tender), Lieut. Comdr. Hilary P. Jones. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

STERLING (collier), merchant complement, George McDonald, master. Arrived June 27 at Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, Commander-in-Chief. Address of Squadron is in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise noted.

CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Goodrich). Capt. Edwin K. Moore. Sailed June 28 from Port Angeles, Wash., for Juneau, Alaska.

BENNINGTON, G., 6 guns, Comdr. Lucien Young. At the naval station, Hawaii.

BOSTON, P.C., 8 guns, Comdr. Kossuth Niles. Arrived June 28 at Victoria, British Columbia.

MARBLEHEAD, U.P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Frank H. Holmes. Sailed June 28 from Port Angeles, Wash., for Juneau, Alaska.

PAUL JONES, T.B.D., 2 tubes, Lieut. John F. Marshall, Jr. At San Francisco, Cal.

PERRY, T.B.D., 2 tubes, Lieut. Frank H. Schofield. Sailed June 28 from Port Angeles, Wash., for Juneau, Alaska.

PRINCETON (composite gunboat), 6 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Francis H. Sherman. Arrived June 24 at Panama. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

WYOMING, M., 6 guns, Comdr. John E. Roller. Sailed June 28 from Panama for Acapulco, San Salvador.

Squadron Auxiliary.

SATURN (colier), Joseph Newell, master. Arrived June 29, at the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

UNITED STATES ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Charles J. Train, commander-in-chief. Rear Admiral George C. Reiter, commander of Philippine Squadron. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise noted.

Battleship Squadron.

OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Train), Capt. Leavitt C. Logan. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Edwin H. Tillman. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

OREGON, 1st C.B.S., 12 guns, Capt. John P. Merrill. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns, Capt. Richardson Clover. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Gunboat Division, Battleship Squadron.

CALLAO, G., 6 guns, Lieut. Robert W. Henderson. At Canton, China.

ELCANO, G., Lieut. Comdr. Hugh Rodman. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

VILLALOBOS, G., 2 guns, Lieut. William D. MacDougall. At Shanghai, China.

WILMINGTON, L.D.G., 8 guns, Lieut. John P. J. Ryan. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Torpedo Flotilla Division of the Battleship Squadron. Under command of Lieut. Noble E. Irwin.

BARRY, T.B.D., 2 tubes (pennant boat of flotilla commander). Lieut. Noble E. Irwin. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

BAINBRIDGE, T.B.D., 2 tubes, Lieut. Clark H. Woodward. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

CHAUNCEY, T.B.D., 2 tubes. Ensign Joseph R. De Frees. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

DALE, T.B.D., 2 tubes, Lieut. Harry E. Yarnell. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

DECATOR, T.B.D., 2 tubes, Lieut. Dudley W. Knox. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Cruiser Squadron.

BALTIMORE, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Nathan Sargent. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

CINCINNATI, P.C., 11 guns, Comdr. Carlos G. Calkins. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

RALEIGH, P.C., 11 guns, Comdr. Asher C. Baker. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Philippine Squadron.

Rear Admiral George C. Reiter, commander. RAINBOW (flagship of Rear Admiral Reiter), Comdr. Walter C. Cowles. Sailed June 14 from Hong Kong, China, for the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

PAMPANGA, G., 4 guns, Ensign Oscar F. Cooper.

PARAGUA, G., 4 guns, Ensign Charles S. Kerrick.

MINDORO, G., 4 guns, Ensign John G. Church.

QUIROS, G., 2 guns, Lieut. James E. Walker. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

FROLIC, G., 4 guns, Lieut. Comdr. John B. Blish.

ARAYAT, Lieut. Raymond D. Hasbrouck. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

ALEXANDER (collier), merchant complement, A. E. Gove, master. At the Island of Guam.

BRUTUS (collier), merchant complement, E. W. Hendricks, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there. Will be sent back to the Asiatic Station with a cargo of coal.

GENERAL ALAVA (despatch boat), merchant complement, Thomas Adamson, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

JUSTIN (collier), merchant complement, Samuel Hughes, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

NANSHAN (supply ship), merchant complement, W. D. Prudeaux, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

POMPEI (collier), merchant complement. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

ZAFIRO (collier), merchant complement. A. M. Whitton, master. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there. Has been ordered out of commission.

SPECIAL SERVICE SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Colby M. Chester, Commander-in-Chief. MINNEAPOLIS, P.C., 11 guns, Capt. James M. Miller (flagship of Rear Admiral Chester). At New York city.

DIXIE, C.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Greenleaf A. Merriam. Sailed June 26 from the navy yard, League Island, for Gibraltar. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

CAESAR (collier), naval complement, Lieut. Comdr. George H. Stafford. Sailed June 22 from Lamberts Point, Va., for Gibraltar. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE, UNASSIGNED, TUGS, ETC.

ACCOMAC (tug). At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

ACTIVE (tug). At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

ALIEEN. Lent to New York Naval Militia. Address New York city.

ALICE (tug). Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

ALVARADO, G., 2 guns, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

APACHE (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.

CHICKASAW (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.

CHOCTAW (tug). At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

COLUMBIA, P.C., 11 guns. At New York city. Address there.

DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 3 guns, Lieut. Comdr. John H. Gibbons. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

DOROTHEA. Lent to naval militia of Illinois. Address Chicago.

DUBUQUE, gunboat, Lieut. Comdr. Augustus F. Fecheler. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

EAGLE, C.G., 6 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Frank M. Bostwick. Arrived June 27 at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

EAGRE. Sailing trainingship. Navy yard, Norfolk. Address there.

ELFRIDA. Lent to naval militia of Connecticut. At New Haven.

FERN (tender), 3 guns. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

FORTUNE (tug), 1 gun. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

GRANITE STATE. Lent to the New York Naval Militia. Address New York city.

HAWK. Lent to Ohio naval militia. Address Cleveland.

HERCULES (tug). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

HORNET (tender to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

HUNTRESS. Lent to naval militia of New Jersey. Address Camden.

INCA. Lent to Massachusetts Naval Militia. Address Fall River.

IROQUOIS (tug). Lieut. Comdr. Albert P. Niblack. At the naval station, Hawaii.

IWANA (tug). At navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

KEYSTONE STATE. Lent to the Pennsylvania Naval Militia. Address Philadelphia.

LAWTON (transport). Comdr. William Winder. Arrived June 26 at the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

MARION. Lent to California Naval Militia. Address San Francisco, Cal.

MASSASOIT (tug). Btsn. Roland P. Teel.

SAMOSET (tug). At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
SANDOVAL, G. 2 guns. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
SEBAGO (tug). At the naval station, Port Royal, S.C. Address there.

SEVERN, Lieut. Comdr. C. P. Muir. Sailed June 23 from Newport News for Gardiners Bay. Send mail to Greenport, Long Island, N.Y.

SIOUX (tug). Navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

SIREN (tender to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

SOLACE (transport), Comdr. James H. Bull. Sailed June 27 from Cavite for San Francisco, Cal., via Shanghai, Yokohama, Guam and Honolulu. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco.

SOTOYOMO (tug). At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

STANDISH (tug), Lieut. Henry A. Wiley. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

STRANGER. Lent to naval militia of Louisiana. Address there.

SYLPH, C.G., 8 guns, Lieut. Frank T. Evans. At the navy yard, New York.

SYLVIA. Lent to naval militia of Maryland. Address Baltimore.

TECUMSEH (tug). Btsn. Martin Fritman. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TRAFFIC (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.

TRITON (tug), Btsn. Gustav Sabelstein. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

UNCAS (tug), Chie Btsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

UNADILLA (tug). Navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

VIXEN (tender to Amphitrite), Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. At the naval station, Guantnamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

VIGILANT (tug). Training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

WABAN (tug). At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

WAHNETA (tug). Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

WASP, C.G., 6 guns, Ensign Rufus S. Manley. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

WOLVERINE, C. 6 guns, Comdr. Henry Morrell. At Cleveland, Ohio. Address there.

WOMPATUCK, Btsn. Alfred H. Hewson. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

YANKEE, C.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Edward F. Qualtrough. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.

YANTIC. Lent to Michigan Naval Militia. Address Detroit.

YANKTON, C.G., 8 guns. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

Torpedo Vessels on Special Service in Commission.

BLAKELY, Lieut. DeWitt Blamer. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

DAVIS, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

DUPONT, Lieut. James H. Tomb. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

PARRAGUT, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

FOX, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

GRAMPUS (submarine), Ensign Stanley Woods. At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

HOLLAND (submarine), Gun. Emil Swanson. At Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

MANLY. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

MCKEE. At Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

NICHOLSON, Lieut. William S. Miller. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

PIKE (submarine), Ensign Stanley Woods. At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

PORPOISE (submarine), Lieut. Lloyd S. Shapley. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

PORTER, Lieut. Willis McDowell. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

PREEBLE, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

RODGERS, Lieut. Alfred W. Johnson. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

SHARK (submarine), Lieut. Lloyd S. Shapley. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

TALBOT, Ensign Paul Foley. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

THORNTON, Lieut. Victor L. Houston. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

VESUVIUS (torpedo practice ship), Lieut. Walton R. Sexton. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

Torpedo Flotilla in Commission in Reserve.

Lieut. Irvin V. Gillis in command.

At Norfolk Navy Yard. Address there. Torpedo boats ERICSSON, FOOTE, DELONG, MACKENZIE, BAGLEY, BARNEY, BIDDLE, STOCKTON, CUSHING, GWIN, WILKES, SOMERS, TINGEY, BAILEY, and ADDER.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

ADAMS, C., 6 guns (station ship), Comdr. Charles B. T. Moore. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

ALLIANCE, sails, 6 guns (station and store ship), Comdr. Burns T. Walling. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

AMPHITRITE, M., 6 guns (Station ship at Guantnamo). At Pensacola, Fla., under repairs.

CONSTELLATION (stationary trainingship), Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

LANCASTER, C., 12 guns, R.S. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

FRANKLIN, R.S., Comdr. Albert C. Dillingham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

HANCOCK (transport, receiving ship), Capt. William H. Emory. At navy yard, New York. Address there.

INDEPENDENCE, R.S., Capt. William T. Burwell. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

LANCASTER, C., 12 guns, R.S., Capt. Francis H. Delano. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

MOHICAN, C., 6 guns (station ship), Capt. Seth M. Ackley. At the naval reservation, Subic Bay, P.I. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

MONONGAHELA (storeship), Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. At the naval station, Guantnamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.

PANTHER, C.C., 8 guns (auxiliary to the Lancaster). Capt. Francis H. Delano. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

PENSACOLA, R.S., Capt. Charles P. Perkins. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

PHILADELPHIA, P.C., 12 guns (receiving ship), Comdr. Robert M. Doyle. At navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.

RICHMOND (auxiliary to Franklin), Comdr. Albert C. Dillingham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

SANTEE. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

SOUTHERY (prison ship), Lieut. Comdr. Edward E. Wright. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

SUPPLY (station ship), Comdr. George L. Dyer. At the naval station, Guam, Ladron Islands. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

WABASH, R.S., Capt. Asa Walker. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship). Comdr. William F. Low, retired. The following is the

itinerary of the Enterprise: Leave Gardiners Bay, July 1; arrive Horta, Fayal; July 13; leave Horta July 15; arrive Queenstown, Ireland, July 26; leave Queenstown August 5; arrive Brest, France, August 7; leave Brest August 16; arrive Madeira August 25; leave Madeira Sept. 1; arrive Provincetown Sept. 1. Mail address from June 1 to 29 is New London, Conn., and from July 1 to Aug. 15, in care U.S. Despatch Agent 4, Trafalgar Square, London, England. Letter postage to European countries five cents per half ounce.

ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship). Comdr. Gustavus C. Hanus, retired. On her summer cruise. Due at Queenstown July 11; sail from Cherbourg July 2; sail from Funchal Aug. 15; arrive New York about Oct. 1. Send mail in care of the U.S. Despatch Agent No. 4, Trafalgar Square, London, England.

SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship), Comdr. George F. W. Holman, retired. Send mail to 16 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Lieut. Comdr. LeR. M. Garrett. Address Ketchikan, Alaska.

FISH HAWK, Lieut. Franklin Swift, retired. Address care of U.S. Fish Commission, Washington, D.C.

Key to abbreviations: 1st C.B.S., first class battleship; 2d C.B.S., second-class battleship; A.C., armored cruiser; P.C., protected cruiser; C.C., converted cruiser; M., monitor; U.P.C., unprotected cruiser; C, cruiser; G, gunboat and C.G., converted gunboat; T.E.D., torpedo-boat destroyer; L.D.G., light draft gunboat; R.S., receiving ship.

NAVY GAZETTE.

JUNE 23.—Rear Admiral W. H. Brownson, to command Fourth Division, North Atlantic Fleet, on board West Virginia.

Comdr. R. Henderson, commissioned a commander in the Navy from June 21, 1906.

Comdr. A. Mertz, additional duty as inspector of ordnance in charge of the naval magazine, St. Juliens Creek, Va., July 1, 1906.

Lieut. Comdr. F. K. Hill, to Missouri as executive officer.

Lieut. (J.G.) E. J. Berwind, retired, resignation as lieutenant (junior grade) on the retired list of the Navy, accepted to take effect June 23, 1906.

Midshipman J. H. Loffland, to Minneapolis.

Midshipman E. W. Chaffee, to Minneapolis.

Major E. R. Lowndes, commissioned a major in the Marine Corps, on the active list, from April 1, 1906.

JUNE 24.—Lieut. Comdr. C. M. McCormick, detached Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., etc., July 1, 1906; to navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., for duty as inspector of powder on the West Coast.

Lieut. Comdr. C. P. Eaton, discharged treatment naval hospital, New York, N.Y.; to home and sick leave three months.

Lieut. Comdr. A. T. Long, commissioned a lieutenant commander in the Navy from June 21, 1906.

Lieut. Comdr. J. W. Oman, to Naval War College, Narragansett Bay, R.I., July 6, 1906.

Lieut. Comdr. W. G. Miller, detached duty as inspector of equipment at the works of the New York Shipbuilding Company, Camden, N.J., and continue duties at William Cramp and Sons, Philadelphia, Pa.

Lieut. C. Davis, to Missouri as navigating officer.

Lieut. W. C. Cole, to Newport News, Va., thence to Schenectady, N.Y., temporary duty; thence to Camden, N.J., for duty as inspector of equipment at the works of the New York Shipbuilding Company.

P.A. Paymr. J. A. Bull, commissioned a passed assistant paymaster in the Navy from Feb. 16, 1906.

Civil Engr. G. A. McKay, detached Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., etc.; to Lake Training Station, Lake Bluff, Ill.

First Lieut. W. P. Upshur, commissioned a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps from Feb. 28, 1906.

Gun. M. Monsen, warranted a gunner in the Navy from May 27, 1904.

Gun. C. F. Ulrich, detached duty as assistant to the inspector of ordnance for the Hartford District, headquarters New Haven, Conn.; to the naval torpedo station, Narragansett Bay, R.I., for instruction, for a period of two months, thence to the naval gun factory, navy yard, Washington, D.C.

Carp. L. A. Maaske, warranted a carpenter in the Navy from Dec. 28, 1903.

Note.—Naval Constr. J. Feaster, retired, died at Philadelphia, Pa., June 20, 1905.

Paymr. H. T. Skelding, retired, died at New London, Conn., June 22, 1906.

JUNE 25.—SUNDAY.

JUNE 26.—Comdr. A. Mertz, orders June 23, 1906, modified; report to commandant navy yard, Norfolk, Va., for duty as inspector of ordnance in charge of the naval magazine, St. Juliens Creek, Va., July 1, 1906.

Lieut. F. Boughter, detached Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., etc.; to the works of the Midvale Steel Company, Nicetown, Pa., for duty as inspector of powder on the East Coast.

Ensign F. W. Osburn, to the works of the New York Shipbuilding Company, Camden, N.J., for duty in the department of steam engineering at said works.

Ensign W. Norris, to navy yard, New York, N.Y., duty department steam engineering of that yard.

Ensign R. R. Adams, to Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Ensign W. G. Diman, to Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Surg. J. B. Dennis, detached Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., etc.; to navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.

Passed Asst. Surg. C. N. Fiske, detached U.S. Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C., etc.; June 27, 1906; to Marblehead.

JUNE 27.—Admiral J. V. B. Bleeker, placed on the retired list of the Navy from June 27, 1906, in accordance with the provisions of Section 1443 of the R.S.; detached command Columbia, to home.

Rear Admiral A. Dunlap, placed on the retired list of the Navy from June 27, 1906, in accordance with the provisions of Section 1443 of the R.S.; continue duty as commandant naval station, San Juan, P.R.

Capt. F. H. Delano, placed on the retired list of the Navy from June 29, 1906, in accordance with the provisions of Section 1443 of the R.S., with the rank of rear admiral.

Capt. J. G. Eaton, placed on the retired list of the Navy from June 30, 1906, in accordance with the provisions of Section 1443 of the R.S., with the rank of rear admiral.

Capt. C. T. Hutchins, placed on the retired list of the Navy from June 30, 1906, in accordance with the provisions of Section 1443 of the R.S., with the rank of rear admiral; detached command Maine; to home.

Comdr. F. E. Sawyer, to command Constellation, and additional duty as captain of the yard, naval training station, Narragansett Bay, R.I., July 6, 1906.

Lieut. H. B. Soule, detached special duty Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., etc.; to Utica, N.Y., for duty in command of Navy recruiting party No. 5, July 3, 1906.

Ensign J. H. Comfort, detached special duty Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., etc.; to Huntington, W. Va., for duty in command of Navy recruiting party No. 4, July 3, 1906.

Surg. M. S. Guest, detached Lancaster, navy yard, League Island, Pa., etc.; to naval training station, Narragansett Bay, R.I., and additional duty Constellation.

Surg. F. W. F. Weiber, to navy yard, Pensacola, Fla., and additional duty in command of the naval hospital at that yard.

Surg. L. V. Von Wedekind, detached naval training station, Narragansett Bay, R.I., etc.; to Lancaster, navy yard, League Island, Pa.

P.A. Surg. H. O. Shiffert, detached duty under in-

struction at the U.S. Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C., etc.; to naval hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

P.A. Surg. H. M. Tolfree, detached duty under instruction at the U.S. Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C., etc.; to navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

P.A. Surg. J. H. Iden, orders June 21, 1906, modified; to naval hospital, Narragansett Bay, R.I.

P.A. Surg. W. H. Bell, detached duty with marine detachment on the Isthmus of Panama, etc., to Dixie.

Asst. Surg. W. A. Angwin, detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc.; to Massachusetts.

Asst. Surg. W. S. Hoen, detached Marblehead; to Chicago.

Asst. Surg. R. K. McClanahan, discharged from treatment at U.S. General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M.; to the Navy recruiting station, Baltimore, Md.

Asst. Surg. E. M. Brown, detached Chicago; to navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Act. Asst. Surg. P. F. McMurdo, detached Navy recruiting station, Baltimore, Md., etc., and granted leave one month, then await orders.

Act. Corp. J. J. Redington, orders June 21, 1906, modified; continue duty navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

War. Mach. C. R. Johnson, to Minneapolis, thence to Dixie.

Paymr. Clk. O. B. Hansen, appointment dated May 16, 1906, duty fleet clerk, Wisconsin, approved.

Pay Dir. G. W. Beaman, retired, leave abroad three months from June 28, 1906.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., June 27, 1905.

The academic board of the Naval Academy has decided that the following have passed all mental examinations for admission to the Naval Academy: J. Q. Adams, Md.; I. M. Alexander, Texas; C. W. Alger, S.D.; R. L. Alleweit, Pa.; J. M. Ashley, Ill.; G. T. Bayley, N.Y.; A. Barney, Neb.; E. Bates, Ohio; L. E. Bennage, Ohio; O. A. Bennett, Miss.; R. H. Bennett, Ind.; G. Bibby, N.Y.; W. D. Billingsley, Miss.; J. M. Blackwell, Va.; B. H. Bloebaum, Mo.; H. R. A. Borchard, Ill.; C. H. Boucher, Ind.; F. A. Braestad, N.Y.; E. S. R. Brant, N.J.; R. H. Breer, Del.; C. K. Brownson, N.Y.; A. C. Bryant, Ala.; W. P. Bryant, Mo.; G. W. Bunkley, Ga.; H. M. Butler, Ohio; E. N. Caldwell, Ky.; L. H. Campbell, Jr., Md.; S. R. Canine, Texas; W. A. Capron, Presidential; L. C. Carey, Md.; F. S. Carter, Del.; R. S. Chew, Md.; R. W. Clark, N.Y.; G. C. Cleverger, Mo.; F. Cole, Wis.; B. R. Coleman, Mo.; G. E. Cronin, Presidential; C. C. Curtis, Ohio; J. R. Cygan, Miss.; E. E. Dahner, Ind.; F. A. Daubin, Mo.; C. C. Davis, Pa.; J. M. Deel, Tenn.; M. B. Demot, Mich.; J. H. S. Dersez, Md.; H. H. Dick, S.C.; J. F. Donelson, Okla.; A. H. Dresel, Presidential; R. Drew, Mich.; C. H. Dunn, Ohio; L. C. Dunn, Miss.; A. S. Dysart, Wis.; H. R. Eccleston, Mo.; A. L. Ede, Nev.; C. M. Elder, Ga.; E. L. Ellington, N.C.; S. Endel, La.; B. R. Evans, Pa.; S. T. Evans, Ohio; W. C. Fans, Ia.; M. M. Fenner, N.Y.; J. G. Fisher, Neb.; H. Flood, Jr., N.Y.; J. D. Galloway, Wis.; B. S. Gay, Pa.; J. B. Glennon, Ohio; R. L. Grey, N.J.; O. C. Greene, Ala.; R. P. Guller, Ohio; H. G. Gunthreh, N.Y.; E. G. Haas, R.I.; K. R. Hare, Wis.; J. S. Harris, Ark.; J. S. Hatcher, Va.; R. G. Haxton, Ind.; D. J. Heldrick, Ohio; M. I. Hendrickson, Texas; M. S. Hersey, Me.; C. W. Hiatt, Ohio; G. T. Hider, Miss.; G. B. Hoey, Del.; G. B. Hoyt, N.J.; G. F. Humbert, Pa.; R. Hunt, Presidential; J. K. Jamison, Ala.; R. G. Gorges, Mo.; G. A. Johnson, Minn.; G. B. Jones, Md.; R. E. Jones, Ohio; H. S. Keep, Mass.; R. H. Kent, N.Y.; R. M. P. Kenton, Md.; A. R. Kimball, N.Y.; J. P. Kimbrough, Tenn.; A. G. Kirk, N.J.; B. Kirkman, Tenn.; J. W. Koster, N.Y.; B. G. Langston, Fla.; V. Lansdowne, Ohio; W. F. Leland, Kan.; L. L. Lindley, Pa.; L. E. Lindsey, Ohio; W. T. Little, Miss.; E. A. Logan, N.Y.; C. A. Lucas, N.Y.; E. H. Lynch, Ill.; B. V. McCandless, Va.; J. W. McClary, Ohio; S. R. McCoy, W. Va.; J. N. McCrary, Texas; J. C. McDermott, Tenn.; G. A. McElduff, N.Y.; S. B. McFarland, Pa.; E. A. McIntire, N.Y.; C. W. Mailley, Neb.; S. A. Mahanan, Ohio; F. D. Mannock, Me.; D. Martin, N.Y.; B. A. Mason, Tenn.; B. V. Mead, Ala.; A. A. Merrick, S.C.; R. Moses, Mo.; J. A. Murphy, Mass.; E. R. Neff, Ohio; E. P. Ordway, Mich.; C. D. Peirce, N.C.; H. W. Phipps, Va.; W. N. Porter, Ohio; W. S. Pottinger, Ga.; G. W. Quale, N.Y.; J. W. Quillian, Ga.; E. C. Raguet, Iowa; C. E. Reardon, Texas; P. H. Rice, N.Y.; T. B. Richle, Va.; C. Ridgely, Ga.; C. S. Roberts, Ill.; W. S. Roberts, Ga.; M. C. Robertson, Texas; J. D. Rogers, Va.; A. H. Ruhl, Md.; J. J. Saxon, Ill.; F. W. Scanland, La.; P. C. Schmack, Ill.; F. J. Sexton, N.Y.; C. W. Shreimer, Pa.; P. A. Sillon, N.Y.; J. E. Sloane, S.C.; W. W. Smith, N.J.; G. C. Sommes, Mass.; R. D. Spaulding, Ill.; E. Stanton, Mich.; H. W. Stevenson, Neb.; G. K. Stoddard, N.J.; G. P. Strellinger, Mich.; G. B. Strickland, Ga.; D. H. Stuart, Ky.; H. G. Sudderth, Ky.; W. P. Tallaferro, N.C.; R. E. Thornton, Va.; B. R. T. Todd, S.C.; H. C. Train, Mo.; W. Trammell, Ill.; B. W. Tye, Ga.; H. W. Underwood, Mo.; C. E. Van Hoot, Mont.; F. Van Valkenberg, Wis.; W. P. Vettor, Cal.; J. B. Walker, N.Y.; J. C. Weiler, Mo.; L. Welsh, Mo.; R. D. Weyerbecher, Ind.; O. Whittinger, Fla.; A. S. Whitney, N.J.; H. Whitaker, Ohio; P. Wilmer, Md.; J. T. Wilson, Ky.; T. H. Winters, S.C.; W. M. Wolverine, N.J.; E. M. Woodson, Tenn.; K. L. Wooley, Va.; P. T. Wright, Pa.; J. Yates, Texas; C. S. Yost, N.J.; A. G. Zimmerman, N.J.

The candidates for admission are gradually emerged from their modest scholastic station in their studious career in Annapolis, and have entered the festive and social current. Formerly a candidate did not "role" such dignities. On Friday evening, when the mental examinations were ended, a jolly party of about one hundred candidates celebrated their close by parading the streets, giving their "yell" and making a general demonstration of their exuberant spirits. The candidates had asked permission of Mayor Jones to parade the streets, which was granted. They wore shirtwaists or jumpers and some wore night shirts over their street dress. They were a jolly party and, when passing the residence of Mayor Jones, gave three lusty cheers for "The Mayor of Annapolis." The young men feel elated over the end of their examinations.

On the same evening (Friday), the candidates of Prof. Wilmer's Preparatory School gave a very delightful dance at the St. John's College gymnasium. The "gym" was beautifully decorated with orange and Navy blue, the Navy colors. The chaperons were Mrs. Wilmer, wife of Prof. J. A. Wilmer; Mrs. Chew, Mrs. Bryan, and Mrs. Bartlett. Music was furnished by the Naval Academy orchestra, under Prof. Henry Schreyer.

The training ship Benjamin Constant, of the navy of Brazil, now at Norfolk, will visit the Naval Academy soon and may also visit Baltimore.

In the naval orders issued by the Navy Department, Saturday, were those directing Midshipmen Earl Worden Chaffee, of Wisconsin, and John H. Lofland, of Iowa, to report for duty aboard the cruiser Minneapolis. By the assignment of these two young men, who were dismissed from the Naval Academy for hazing, to active duty, is brought to close a most interesting fight, which they have made for their reinstatement in the Service ever since their dismissal in the fall of 1903. Chaffee and Lofland with Joseph D. Little, of Ohio, were members of the first class, were caught hazing fourth classmen and were dismissed; but Congress passed an act for their reinstatement after an examination, which they have passed.

Owing to the weather conditions work on the temporary vault at the Naval Academy for the reception of the body of John Paul Jones is progressing slowly. The walls have been practically completed and it will probably be all completed within the next few days. Owing to the temporary nature of the structure it is not very elaborate in design. It is thought that the body will not be kept in the vault for more than six months, as in that length of time it is expected the crypt in the chapel will be completed.

Henry Coffin, sailmaker's mate at the Naval Academy, has been retired from the Service under the thirty years' act.

While it is given out that there will be no lowering of the standard and no one will be passed mentally who does not measure up well to the requirements, the examinations this year for entrance to the Academy were not severe. Every effort will be made to secure the number of midshipmen for the fourth class allowed by Congress. During no year has it been possible to secure the full complement for the class, in spite of the fact that the number of appointments allowed has been greatly increased. The papers already examined of those who took the examination last week show a gratifying increase of proficiency over preceding years and the academic board is confident of securing a full complement.

Although the regular academic year does not begin until October at the Naval Academy, it has been decided by the authorities to add to the usual summer course of instruction and give the fourth class midshipmen an opportunity of boat practice. Practically everything in the way of large craft has left the Academy and it was found necessary to provide a practice ship for the summer. For that purpose the Standish left Monday for Newport, R.I., to secure the brig Boxer. She will be brought here and used as a training ship until the return of the Chesapeake (now at Severn) in the fall.

One of the most costly and imposing residences in Annapolis is shortly to be built at Murray Hill for Lieut. Col. George E. Head, U.S.A., retired, and will cost \$40,000.

The house will be built at the foot of Southgate avenue. Colonel Head is the father-in-law of Capt. Ellwood W. Evans, U.S.A., formerly military instructor of St. John's College. Colonel Head and his family will take up their residence here when their new home is completed.

Capt. G. P. Colvocoresses reported at the Naval Academy Monday as commandant of midshipmen. He succeeds Commander Halsey, who is now on the Delaware. Since the detachment of Commander Halsey, Captain Howard has been acting commandant of midshipmen.

Capt. E. R. Lowndes and 2d Lieut. W. P. Upshur, U.S.M.C., have been found qualified by the board before which they recently appeared for promotion to the next highest grade. Lieutenant Upshur married Miss Munford, of this city, some months ago.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., June 22, 1905.

Lieut. and Mrs. Gregory C. Davison, U.S.N., who have been staying in Vallejo for the past few weeks, left a few days ago for Washington, where they will spend some time before proceeding to Sag Harbor. For the past year he has been in command of the destroyer Paul Jones, and during their stay on the coast he and Mrs. Davison made many friends who regret that the assignments of the service take them to the other side of the continent.

Miss Margaret Garland, who has been visiting here for some weeks as the guest of Capt. and Mrs. William T. Burwell aboard the Independence, has left for her home in Delaware. Mrs. William H. Jordan, who has been spending the past few months at the Hotel Cecil in San Francisco, will leave soon for the Philippines, where she will rejoin her husband, Captain Jordan, 21st Inf., who has been stationed in the Philippines for over a year. Mrs. Jordan was obliged to return to the States some time ago on account of ill health.

Lieut. John H. Allen, Med. Dept., U.S.A., is expected to arrive at his home in San Francisco in the course of a few days. Dr. Allen has been in Washington for some time, and is coming to California only on a visit, as he is to report at his new station early in July.

A jolly party from this yard enjoyed a picnic to the White Sulphur, a few miles beyond the navy yard town, last week.

Mrs. Louis R. Burgess and her two children are spending the week in Mill Valley, as the guests of the former's parents, Dr. and Mrs. Henry C. Davis. Captain Burgess, Art. Corps, is at present absent on a tour of inspection through the southern part of the State.

The old Independence was the scene of a pleasant gathering on Tuesday evening last when Capt. and Mrs. William T. Burwell entertained a number of friends at cards. The historic old ship was beautifully decorated for the occasion, a novel feature being a large star of electric lights hung upon deck, with the letter "I" emblazoned in the center. The same star will be illuminated on the upper part of the ship for the Fourth of July celebration. In the cabin large double red poppies and hanging moss were combined effectively. Mrs. Dickinson P. Hall won the prize at five hundred, which was played at the seven tables. The guests included many of the yard people as well as the officers of the ship.

Mrs. Beverly C. Daly, wife of Captain Daly, 13th Inf., returned to her home at Alcatraz Island a few days ago, after a week's visit in Vallejo, where she was the guest of her sister, Mrs. C. C. Fewell, at the New Bernard Hotel. Mrs. Fewell, with her mother, Mrs. Grow, is spending the summer in the navy yard town and will remain there during Lieutenant Fewell's cruise to Panama on the Princeton.

William Burwell, who has been attending the University of Cornell, arrived here on Tuesday and will spend the summer at the yard with his parents, Capt. and Mrs. Burwell. On his way out from the East Mr. Burwell visited the Lewis and Clark Exposition. William L. Bean, of San Francisco, spent Tuesday at the yard as the guest of P.A. Paymr. Rishworth Nicholson. Mrs. John F. Fleming, who is staying in Vallejo during the absence of Chaplain Fleming, who is attached to the Lawton, left this week for Camp Meker, where she will enjoy a summer's outing. Miss Meta Thompson, of San Francisco, came up to the yard the first of the week and will spend a few days here as the guest of Mrs. Dickinson P. Hall at the Marine Barracks.

Lieut. John Marshall, Jr., who has been in command of the reserve torpedo flotilla, arrived here on Monday last and has assumed command of the destroyer Paul Jones.

Mrs. Clarence Kempff, with her mother and sister, Mrs. Brigham and Miss Kate Brigham, left yesterday for Lake Tahoe, where they will spend the summer at their beautiful country home. Mrs. Kempff expects to join her husband in the Orient some time in the fall, and will remain there until his term of duty on the Asiatic Station expires.

Lieut. C. S. Owen, U.S.M.C., will come up for examination for promotion to the rank of first lieutenant on Monday next. On the same day Comdr. T. S. Phelps will be examined for promotion to the rank of captain. Rear Admiral W. H. Whiting will come up from the San Francisco Naval Training Station to act as president of the board of examiners.

NEW ENGLAND NOTES.

Boston, Mass., June 29, 1905.

Boston has prided herself this week on having the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy here, but as a Harvard graduate, simply. On Tuesday Secretary Taft came to confer with the President on an important matter, leaving early Wednesday for Washington. New England has other official visitors: Secretary Hay, at Lake Sunapee, N.H.; Chief Justice Fuller at Sorrento, Maine; Attorney General Moody, at Haverhill, Mass.; Secretary of the Treasury Shaw, at Camden, Maine; to say nothing of the colony of ambassadors at Lenox.

Quite a number went from Boston to Portland, Maine, Monday, for the wedding of Miss Kittle Reed and Lieut. Arthur T. Balentine, U.S.A. It was a jolly affair, with military features. The young couple go to Fortress Monroe after a brief honeymoon trip.

Mrs. Joseph Giles Eaton was informally at home Tuesday afternoon at officers' quarters, recently dubbed "Rotten Row," and among her callers were Mrs. Asa Walker, wife of Captain Walker, of the U.S.R.S. Wabash, and Capt. James R. Selfridge, of the Boston Navy Yard. Mrs. Walker is a Kentuckian by birth and breeding.

The U.S. cruiser Charleston is attracting much attention along the coast of New England, and her trial trips are apparently successful. She left Provincetown Wednesday for Thatchers Island, off Cape Ann, going thence to Cape Porpoise, Me. Capt. Herbert Winslow is in command with thirty-nine officers and 525 men.

Lieutenant General Miles, who commands the militia at the mobilization of State troops the coming week, called upon Boston's mayor Tuesday and invited him to attend during the maneuvers.

Lieut. H. E. Yarnell, U.S.N., and Mrs. Yarnell, are at Newport, R.I., as guests of Mrs. Yarnell's parents, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Charles M. Thomas. They recently returned from a stay of two years in the Philippines.

The West Virginia pulled up anchors Monday and silently stole out of the harbor to Provincetown. The Missouri goes to-day to join Admiral Evans's squadron off New York. The Prairie is out of commission and her commander, Comdr. John F. Parker, has gone to the Naval War College at Newport, and the other officers to various stations. Part of her crew went to the West Virginia, the others to the Wabash.

A recent visitor to the navy yard was Judge Advocate General Samuel W. B. Diehl, U.S.N., who came on his

annual tour of inspection. At Portsmouth, N.H., he was met by Col. Allan C. Kelton, commanding the U.S.M.C. here, and they inspected at that station the new naval prison soon to be in charge of Colonel Kelton. Rear Admiral Albert S. Snow received Captain Diehl and shortly after left for Washington to sit on the board of five rear admirals. Another visitor of late to this yard was Capt. John E. Pillsbury, chief-of-staff of Rear Admiral Evans.

Among visitors to New England summer resorts were Rear Admiral Crownshield, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Crownshield, who are at Bar Harbor; Rear Admiral and Mrs. Joseph N. Miller, who are at Portsmouth.

Fort Revere, at Hull, in command of Capt. Elmer W. Hubbard, has acquired much needed land for necessary buildings. Matters are more lively here and elsewhere among the Army posts since the return of so many officers and men from the maneuvers.

Naval Constr. George H. Rock, head of the Department of Construction and Repair at Portsmouth Navy Yard, was appointed on the trial board of the new steel dock built for the Philippines and is at Solomons Island, Chesapeake Bay, for the purpose.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Samuel M. Mills left Fort Banks early in the week for New York. Mrs. Mills came to Boston for Harvard class day and was pleasantly met by her many friends. Their son, Arthur Mills, graduated. They go to Washington later. M.H.B.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kan., June 26, 1905.

Capt. and Mrs. M. F. Davis will be absent a week for a visit in Milwaukee, Wis. Miss Bernadette Jamison, of Baltimore, Md., is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. W. E. Gunster. Major Adams and Major Allen left for Fort Riley to-day. Mrs. M. L. Crimmins will leave Wednesday for New York, to be the guest of relatives.

Capt. R. H. C. Kelton, Art. Corps, will sing the offering at St. Paul's Episcopal Church in the city on Sunday. Mrs. E. C. Webb, of Newton, Kan., is the guest of her brother, Major C. H. Barth. Gen. H. B. Freeman left Monday for Douglas, Wyo., to spend the summer on his ranch.

Capt. and Mrs. J. H. Rice, of Akron, Ohio, announce the birth of a son on Saturday, June 17, to whom they have given the name of Robert Torrey Rice. Mrs. Rice was formerly Miss Mary Angell, of Leavenworth.

Lieut. W. A. Alfonce, 18th Inf., will leave shortly, to be absent about two weeks.

Mrs. W. K. Naylor, wife of Capt. Naylor, 9th Inf., stationed here, is a daughter of the late Col. Arthur L. Wagner. Captain Naylor left Tuesday for Washington to attend the funeral of Colonel Wagner. He was joined by Mrs. Naylor in Chicago.

Lieut. W. H. Rose left Wednesday for Lancaster County, Pa., to remain about six weeks as the guest of relatives.

A fountain is to be placed in the triangle, south of the post headquarters building.

Both classes of student officers commenced, Friday, on five days' field work. They will have about two hundred troops, foot and mounted, to be used in solving field problems.

The organ, which was placed in the chapel a number of years ago as a memorial to General Sherman and General Sheridan, is undergoing repairs, and part of it will have to be rebuilt.

Capt. George W. Martin and Lieut. E. D. Warfield, Art. Corps, attended the five hundred party Thursday evening, given by Dr. and Mrs. C. C. Goddard, at their home, Evergreen place, south of the city.

Corporal Albert J. Smith, of the Engineers, and Miss Helfried Fanger, were united in marriage by Chaplain Axton on Saturday.

Miss Haskell, of Troy, N.Y., is the guest of her brother, Lieut. W. N. Haskell. Lieut. C. H. Errington, one of the student officers, left this week for his home in Iowa, to be present at the encampment of the Iowa National Guard, of which he was at one time a member. Mrs. Knudson, wife of Captain Knudson, and children, returned Friday to their home at Fort Slocum, N.Y.

The student officers of the Infantry and Cavalry School will give a banquet on the evening of June 30.

Mrs. J. Franklin is spending a short time in Kansas City. Mrs. Charles H. Barth went to Kansas City Saturday, to attend a luncheon given by Mrs. James Logan, a compliment to the members of the Knickerbocker Club.

About four hundred excursionists from Fort Riley and Junction City, Kan., arrived at the post Saturday. The morning was spent in going over the grounds and through the various buildings. The different organizations prepared dinner for the visitors, and they left at 10:30 p.m. for home, very much pleased with their treatment while guests of the garrison.

At 2:30 p.m. Saturday the officers' baseball teams from the post and from Fort Riley played on the West End parade grounds, the score being, Riley, 7; Fort Leavenworth, 5.

At the concert in the park at Grant monument to-night Chaplain Axton will exhibit fifty choice lantern slides, covering a tour in Italy.

Capt. William Kelly, Engineer Corps, is in St. Louis for a few days. Mrs. W. E. Gunster entertained with a card party Friday for her sister, Mrs. Bernadette Jamison.

Capt. F. S. Young, 23d Inf., arrived Friday to attend the Infantry and Cavalry School the ensuing year.

The Thursday afternoon card club will meet this week, with Mrs. J. B. Henry, at the residence of Major and Mrs. R. W. McClaughry. Mrs. Normoyle will be the hostess at a luncheon at her home on Grant avenue on Wednesday. Mrs. Walsh will entertain with cards Tuesday afternoon.

Chaplain O'Keefe, 12th Cav., leaves to-day for Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., after being the guest of his mother, Mrs. O'Keefe, the past week.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, June 23, 1905.

Capt. Albert S. Brookes, 29th Inf., who has been East on leave recently owing to the severe illness of his mother, returned last week and his friends are glad to learn that his mother is recovering her usual health.

The athletic club of Fort Bliss gave an entertainment last week in El Paso at the Myar Opera House. It was given to raise money for the club and was quite successful.

Last week the Fort Bliss baseball team, in charge of Lieut. Clarence Farnham, 29th Inf., went to Las Cruces, New Mexico, to play ball and came off victors, making their short holiday doubly enjoyable.

Mrs. Ammon A. Augur, wife of Major Augur, 29th Inf., commanding officer, returned this week from a short visit to her home in Ohio. Mrs. Augur's three daughters accompanied her and will spend their vacation with their parents at this garrison. Miss Clara Davis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Waters Davis, of El Paso, who is returning from a trip abroad, will visit her cousin, Mrs. A. E. Williams, wife of Captain Williams, 3d Cav., at their station, Fort Snelling, Minn. Later Miss Davis will return to El Paso. Mr. James P. Hague, brother of the wives of Capt. Thomas M. Corcoran, 13th Cav., and Capt. Howard L. Laubach, 23d Inf., who has been at his mother's home in El Paso for some time on account of severe illness, has recovered his health and returned to his business in California.

Lieuts. Franklin P. Jackson, 2d Inf., Henry W. Fleet, 2d Inf., and Joseph H. Barnard, 5th Cav., arrived last week on special duty consisting of making topographical maps of this part of Texas for several hundred miles around. At present no authentic Army maps exist of

Texas, and a number of other officers have been detailed from various regiments and ordered to the different posts in Texas for the same duty. This work is very important, and the officers detailed for it are very efficient. Supplies and horses have had to be obtained at this post and the two different parties expect to leave the post the first of July.

Companies A and B spent the night in the field one night last week; the occasion being a practice march taken a few miles from the post for instruction in field duty. All of the companies are to participate in turn in the marches.

The Mexican government is contemplating enlarging the military post at Juarez, just across the Rio Grande. This is due to the proposed enlargement of Fort Bliss, for it is an unwritten law that the two countries try to have their forces equal in strength on each side of the river at the various border points.

Lieut. John M. Kelso, 13th Inf., passed through El Paso last week on his way to his regiment from a leave spent with relatives in Arkansas.

Twelve horses have been received by Lieut. Wilford Twyman, post quartermaster, for the use of Lieutenant Jackson, Fleet, and Barnard in the field.

June 21 was a day of festivity in Juarez in honor of the birthday of Governor Lino Ferrazas, constitutional governor of the State of Chihuahua, Mexico.

The contract for putting in the cement sidewalks in front of the officers' quarters has been let to Nick Carson, of El Paso, and the work will be commenced very soon. The contract for the several miles of fence around the reservation has been let to P. H. Logan, of El Paso.

Major and Mrs. Augustus B. Macomb, U.S.A., spent a few hours in El Paso this week on their way from Fort Huachuca, Ariz., to the major's new station at Fort Riley. During their short stay they met several old friends, who welcomed them warmly once again. Major Macomb was formerly stationed at this post.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., June 28, 1905.

Hops and concerts on alternate evenings serve to make the days pass quickly and pleasantly for the summer visitors at the post. The weather has been cool, and many of the post people are still here, but next month will probably be marked by the usual exodus of all officers entitled to leave during the summer months.

Col. R. L. Howze has been joined by Mrs. Howze and their two children during the past week.

The members of the new fourth class were drawn up in line to witness the dress parade last Sunday evening.

Rev. E. Briggs Nash, of Baltimore, preached an able sermon at the cadet chapel on Sunday morning in the absence of Chaplain Brown.

The recording secretary of the cadets' Y.M.C.A., Cadet Wilder, has written a "Brief Summary of the Leading Features of the Work of the Y.M.C.A. in the Corps of Cadets, U.S.M.A., from March, 1904, to March, 1905," of which printed copies are to be found in the library. From this we learn that in 1880 occurred the establishment of an organized Christian Association. Under H. L. Mitchell, of 1900, the association was first represented at a conference, he having attended the presidents' conference in the spring, and the Northfield conference in the summer. Under Burnett of 1901, Leeds of 1902, was conducted the first Bible class carried on exclusively by cadets. Three delegates were sent that year to Northfield. Under Wilson, 1902, the number of classes was increased from one to five, the membership to sixty, and five representatives were sent to Northfield the following year. Under Fenton, 1904, twelve delegates attended the Northfield conference; membership was increased to 167. Mr. Shipman aided the work by the instruction of the class leaders. In 1905 Titus was president, and Winston Bible study chairman. Titus attended the presidents' conference at Buffalo, and twelve members went to Northfield. For 1906 Westover has been elected president; Alexander, R.G., '07, vice-president; Eastman, '07, librarian; Shultz, J. W., '08, corresponding secretary; and Goethals, '08, recording secretary.

Among the many objects of interest in the library, the class album of 1905 claims the interest of all friends of its members. The photographs are exceptionally good. In addition to the usual views, there is a snapshot of the cadets passing the reviewing stand at the inauguration; the exercises in the "bull pen" or equitation ring; the hockey team in addition to the football, baseball, fencing teams and athletic prize winners.

The cup presented by Colonel Treat occupies a position on one of the library tables. It is in the form of a silver loving cup, with ivory handles, and is mounted on an ebony pedestal. The following inscription is engraved on one of the sides: "Rifle Practice Trophy, First Class, U.S.M.A. Presented by Lieut. Col. Charles G. Treat, U.S.A., Commandant of Cadets. Best Annual Record, 1906. Cadet Pridgen, Sharpshooter, 73.33 per cent."

The design for the summer hop card bears a view from Fort "Put" engraved on the front of cover with crossed swords and the class crests of 1906 and 1908.

Among the ladies receiving at recent hops have been: Mesdames Lissak, Welborn and Marshall, and among the young ladies dancing have been the Misses Downing, Crane, Sallie Ovenshine, Matile, Abbot, Clagett, Elliott, Hughes, Williams, Van Dyke, Page, Converse, Braden, Gordon, Kerwin, and many others.

The cadets who are on first grade have been granted permission to attend the boat races at Poughkeepsie which begin to-day.

FORT STEVENS.

Fort Stevens, Oregon, June 21, 1905.

Gen. Constant Williams, accompanied by Lieut. William H. Raymond, aide de camp, of Vancouver Barracks, made an inspection tour of Fort Stevens on Monday, visiting Columbia and Canby, Wash., on Tuesday, accompanied by Col. A. D. Schenck, district commander.

Miss Mable Taylor is spending a few days at the home of Col. and Mrs. A. D. Schenck.

The Stevens baseball team played the Astoria Commercial team last week on the Astoria grounds, the score resulting in 10 to 6 in favor of Astoria. Besides playing on a strange ground the Stevens team had a new battery, causing the poorest game of the season to be played.

The June field day of this post was observed by having the usual sports on Thursday, June 15, the points being in favor of the 3rd Company, but for the monthly field day the 93d Company came out ahead by one point. Many visitors from Astoria and Hammond witnessed the games. One of the very enjoyable and successful parties was given by the officers and ladies of this post on Wednesday evening. The library was cleared and the planola furnished the music to which dancing was indulged in until midnight. Bonbons and ice cream were served as refreshments during the intermissions.

Lieut. and Mrs. Harry E. Mitchell entertained friends on Tuesday from Seaside, Oregon.

FORT WAYNE.

Fort Wayne, Mich., June 28, 1905.

Col. W. T. Duggan, the Department Commander, accompanied by Major Hunter Liggett, Military Secretary, arrived on June 26 for annual inspection. While here, Colonel Duggan was the guest of Captain and Mrs. Lacey; Major Liggett staying with Captain and Mrs. Tayman. On the evening of their arrival Captain and Mrs. Lacey gave a reception to the officers and ladies of the garrison in honor of Colonel Duggan.

G.O. 79, War Department, current series, publishing the result of rifle, carbine and pistol firing for the year

1904, has just been received at the post, and we are congratulating ourselves as from this post we learn that Fort Wayne, the 1st Infantry, and Company F of the same regiment, are respectively the post, regiment and company leading the Army in general figure of merit.

Mrs. Crofton, who was called to New Rochelle, N.Y., by the death of her father, returned to the post last week. Major Henry A. Barber, U.S.A., retired, with Mrs. Barber and Mrs. Smith are visiting Capt. and Mrs. Whitworth. Miss Lila, daughter of Major and Mrs. Gandy, was graduated from the Detroit Central High School on June 22. Among the prospective visitors at the post are Miss Murphy, of Washington, who will spend a few weeks with her sister, Mrs. Fealy; and Mr. Robinson, of the same city, who will be with Lieutenants Williams and Phillips.

The new administration building is nearing completion, and the guardhouse is about ready for the roof. It is probable that barracks and quarters for an additional battalion will be constructed here in the near future. A new iron fence is now being put up on the western boundary of the reservation.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The State rifle competition for the National Guard of Massachusetts will be held on the range of the Bay State Military Rifle Association at Wakefield, Aug. 4 and 5. It will be open to teams from each of the following organizations: 1st Heavy Artillery; 2d, 5th, 6th, 8th and 9th Infantry; 1st and 2d Corps Cadets; Naval Brigade. The fire will be slow, rapid and skirmish. Two sighting and ten shots for record at each range, slow fire; two scores of five shots each at each range, rapid fire; and two skirmish runs of twenty shots each. First day, 200, 600, 800 and 1,000 yards; second day, rapid fire and skirmish. Teams will number as follows: At 200, 600, 800 and 1,000 yards, 10 men; at rapid fire and skirmish, 6 men. Prizes: To the team making the highest aggregate score in the State Match (200, 600, 800 and 1,000 yards, slow fire), the "Tri-Color." To the team making the highest aggregate score, in the Governor's Match (rapid fire and skirmish), the Governor's Trophy, a silver cup, presented by His Excellency William L. Douglas, to be shot for annually for ten years.

Adjutant General Drain, of Washington, under date of June 10, publishes an order relative to the examination of officers. In the order is given five lists of fifty questions each relating to the following subjects: Military Code and Regulations; Drill Regulations; Guard Duty; Advance and Rear Guard and Outpost Duty.

The Division of National Guard of Pennsylvania will be inspected at the encampments of the several brigades. The annual rifle, revolver and carbine competitions for 1905 will be held upon the State Rifle Range at Mt. Gretna, Pa., beginning Aug. 7, under the direction of the General Inspector of Rifle Practice. Each regiment of Infantry, the battalion of State Naval Militia, and each troop of Cavalry shall be entitled to one team of four men and one reserve.

The annual encampment of the 1st Regiment, Infantry, Vermont National Guard, will be held at the State camp ground, near Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., from Friday, Aug. 11, to Saturday, Aug. 19, both days inclusive. Col. J. Gray Estey is assigned to duty at encampment as post commander.

Adjutant General Stewart, of Pennsylvania, announces that the several brigade encampments will be held as follows: 1st Brigade at Perkasie, Buck county, July 8 to 15, inclusive; 2d Brigade at Erie, Erie county, July 15 to 22, inclusive; 3d Brigade at Mount Gretna, Lebanon county, July 8 to 15, inclusive. The date of tour of duty of Naval Force of Pennsylvania will be fixed by the commanding officer thereof, subject to approval by the Commander-in-Chief. The annual inspection will occur during the brigade encampments. The Inspector General will arrange for the proper inspection of the naval force.

The encampments of the Iowa National Guard, for the year 1905 will be by regiments, and for eight days, at State camp grounds, Des Moines, in the order as follows: 56th Infantry, Col. William B. Humphrey, from July 6 to 13 inclusive; 53d Infantry, Col. William G. Dow, July 15 to 22; 54th Infantry, Col. Frank W. Bishop, July 24 to 31; 55th Infantry and 1st Signal Co., Col. James Rush Lincoln, Aug. 2 to 9. Regimental commanders are given full command and are held strictly responsible for the proper instruction and discipline of their regiments.

Capt. A. J. Roesser, who has charge of the Cavalry in the Boer War exhibition at Brighton Beach Park, New York city, was formerly a member of Co. E of the 12th N.G.N.Y., and served with it in the war with Spain. When the Boer War started he enlisted in the British army, and was promoted for bravery on the field of battle. He has received visits recently from quite a number of his former comrades.

Capt. Charles E. Maxfield, commanding Co. K, 47th N.Y., in reviewing the work of the past drill season, congratulates the company on the excellent record made, and the great improvement shown over the previous season. "It is hoped," says the captain, "that the future will produce even more pleasing results, and that the company will continue to improve in efficiency, drill and discipline. The favorable comments on the general appearance of the company, the conditions of uniforms and equipments, made by the inspector, National Guard, on the muster rolls, are especially gratifying." Captain Maxfield has not missed a drill in five seasons, and Sergeant Graham in eighteen.

Col. Robert G. Smith, of the 4th N.J., has issued orders for his command to parade in khaki uniform, and proceed via Pennsylvania Railroad to Camp Stokes, Sea Girt, N.J., on Saturday, July 15, 1905. For Saturday, July 15, Capt. James R. Gatchel, is detailed as officer of the day; 1st Lieut. Edward A. Knack, as officer of the guard, and 2d Lieut. George E. Kent, as supernumerary officer of the guard.

First Lieut. John S. Oglesby, Troop C, Texas N.G., Austin, Texas, is contemplating the publication of a monthly paper devoted to matters pertaining to the National Guard of Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Indian Territories, and New Mexico.

Charges against Col. Charles Hake, of the 1st Regiment, O.N.G., have been filed in the office of Adjutant General Critchfield at Columbus, Ohio, and will be considered. They are filed by Capt. William Bryan, backed up by his father Major H. S. Bryan. They are based on a remark alleged to have been made to Major Bryan, that his son, Captain Bryan, returned an incorrect receipt for money paid for bread at Memphis, while the 1st was en route to Vicksburg.

The eyesight of Capt. C. B. Winder, one of the world's best rifle shots, is failing. He has impaired his sight by too close application to his rifle work. Captain Winder is the inspector of small arms practice of the O.N.G. and to reduce his instructions to the Guardsmen to the finest possible science, he has spent all his leisure time at the target.

The executive officers of the New England Military Rifle Association have perfected its arrangements for the grand tournament and inter-State shoot at the new range at Wakefield, Mass., on Aug. 15-18, inclusive, and the secretary and officers are delighted with the results of their labors thus far. All the six New England States will enter teams, and many companies and batteries will enter more than one team, this being allowable, providing that men shoot on only one team. Competitors will find ample accommodation for practice before the competition, as 150 tents, camp stools, blankets, and other camp equipments will be forwarded direct from Westfield at the close of the Massachusetts maneuvers for the use of riflemen at the range.

Gen. Charles King, Captain, U.S.A., retired, has prepared a valuable condensation of changes in the Drill Regulations governing ceremonies for the use of the

Wisconsin National Guard. These have been issued in a circular by Adjutant General Boardman, and refer to General Rules; battalion, regimental, brigade and garrison reviews, battalion and regimental parades, inspections, guard mounting, general honors, and depositions.

The First Troop of New Jersey Cavalry, Captain Bryant, will leave for Sea Girt, N.J., July 8, for a tour of camp duty. The First Regiment of Newark will also be in camp with the troop.

SECOND NAVAL BATTALION NEW YORK.

The 1st Division of the 2d Naval Battalion of New York, which is noted for the skill and zeal it has displayed on various occasions in prosecuting its many duties, manned the U.S. converted cruiser Aileen on the afternoon of Saturday, June 24, and made a practice cruise from Bay Ridge to Newport, R.I., and return. It was a combination trip in which the hard work performed by the men was made very light, by the amount of pleasure experienced, on what was generally admitted to be the most enjoyable event in the history of the division. Incident to the cruise a cutter race had been arranged between a crew from the first division and one from the division of the Newport Naval Militia, and the event will long be remembered by those attending.

The Aileen was in command of Lieut. Samuel L. Crossing, assisted by Lieut. Walter R. Griffith. The former had the starboard watch and the latter the port. A regular station bill was made out, and during the cruise the men received thorough instruction in ship routine as the time available and the facilities aboard the vessel would permit of. This included chart and steering work, look out, taking soundings, heaving the log, heaving and weighing the anchor, lowering boats, cleaning ship, including holystoneing the deck, etc. All the duties were intelligently and cheerfully performed, and the best of discipline prevailed. Chief Q.M. Charles Johnson, U.S.N., who is regularly attached to the Aileen, is also to be noted among the valuable instructors in navigating. He and the two lieutenants were incessantly on the alert, and the skill and judgment displayed was highly commendable.

The beautiful harbor of Newport was reached at 6:30 a.m. Sunday morning, June 25, the Aileen dropping anchor near the N.Y. Yacht Club station, where Lieut. C. E. Lawton, commanding the Newport Naval Militia, came aboard to pay his respects. The boats of the latter filled with their men were then taken in tow by the Aileen, and the vessel was headed for the pretty little cove at Taylors Point, opposite Coasters Island, where anchor was dropped and arrangements made for a twelve-oared cutter race between the New Yorkers and the Newporters. The latter supplied the boats and the oars, and in a toss for them, the Newporters won the famous F.M.T.A.S. boat. The New Yorkers got one almost equally as good, however.

The course was one mile straightaway, and the day was an ideal one, with just a nice ripple on the water with blue sky and bright sun overhead, and a fresh breeze at the backs of the rowers. The officials were: Starters, Lieut. C. E. Lawton, of Newport, and Gun, Mate R. F. Hodgkins, of New York; timer, Mr. John Costello, of the Newport News; and judges, Lieutenant Griffith, of New York, and Lieutenant Richardson, of Newport.

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The Newport men made the best start and at once took the lead with a stroke of forty, the New Yorkers pulling a stroke of thirty-six to the minute. Both crews rowed splendidly. Near the finish Newport hit up the stroke to forty-two and came in twenty and one-half seconds, or about three boat lengths, ahead. Both crews had been champions in their respective waters, and the race was a fine one. The time for the mile, which was against wind and tide, was seven minutes and fifty-nine seconds. A fairer race could not have been rowed, and the New York men are loud in their praises for the treatment accorded them by the Newporters, and each crew heartily cheered the other, and the best of feeling prevailed.

On board the Aileen during the race were Lieut. Comdr. W. C. Bliss, of the Rhode Island Battalion, who served with Lieutenant Griffith, of Brooklyn, in the Navy on the Aileen during the war with Spain, Lieut. E. P. Gladding, of Bristol, Lieut. J. W. Davis, of Providence, and Capt. J. J. Richards, Troop B, of Rhode Island. The men of the Newport Naval Militia were also on board to watch the race.

The Newporters then entertained the New Yorkers ashore at a clam bake, to which everyone did full justice. Just before the bake an impromptu game of baseball was played, which was won by Newport, score 10 to 1. The Aileen left Taylors Point for home at 4 p.m. amid the cheers of the Newporters.

The New York Division hope to arrange to have the Newport Naval Militia visit Brooklyn, and row a match, and be their guests. Such gatherings devoid of any ill-feeling or sharp practice, do much to promote the welfare of organizations, and are to be encouraged. The Aileen arrived at her home port at Bay Ridge early Monday morning, June 26, without incident. It is worthy of note that the racing crew of the Brooklyn Division were not excused from any duty during the cruise, and before the race had obtained little or no rest. The men are good losers, however, and have no kick coming, although it was their first defeat.

The 2d Naval Battalion is deserving of a larger vessel for its training, and now that the Navy Department is wondering what it can do with the Bancroft, it could not do better than turn it over to the 2d Battalion, and the Aileen could be assigned to some other command. The battalion needs a larger vessel, and here seems a chance to get one.

STATE CAMP NEW YORK.

With the departure of the 22d Regiment of Engineers to its home station in New York city, on June 24, the season of the camp of instruction near Peekskill came to a successful close.

It was without doubt the most successful week the regiment has put in camp for many years, and assuredly the best since the command was organized as an engineer regiment. That the 22d could accomplish such good work in engineering in so short a space of time, was due to its having competent instructors with them in the field. These were Major Mason M. Patrick, and Lieut. M. J. McDonough, C.E., U.S.A., and Lieut. I. L. Hunt, 19th U.S. Inf., with the engineer detachment from West Point. More was learned from them in one day than had been learned before in years.

As soon as Major Patrick became aware of how much or little the regiment knew of engineering work, he also knew where to commence his instruction, and under his direction the several units of the command rapidly developed in various modes of engineering work.

It was also demonstrated that valuable instruction can be imparted in the future in the armory, which in the past has not been thought possible. It required a practical soldier, however, to demonstrate to the 22d just what it was capable of, and what work of value was within its reach at its home station, and this Major Patrick and those under his command made plain. With certain material and cordage, the men of the regiment can in its armory learn a great many engineering problems almost as well as they can in the open. The work is highly interesting and in the future now that the officers and men have had their eyes opened as to what is possible for them under proper direction, the regiment it is hoped will improve. For some years it has not been in its general condition up to a satisfactory standard. Many of its officers realize this fact and are looking forward to a change for the better. It requires a large amount of time and patience from officers to fill their positions with benefit to a regiment, and when an officer cannot devote the necessary time to his office he should get out rather than see his command suffer. Unfortunately for the 22d every person who wears gold lace has not seen this necessity.

THE COMBATANTS' CLUB.

Among the amenities of our Civil War were the exchange of courtesies between the pickets of the two armies. They would draw their water from the same stream, swap their coffee and tobacco, and in various ways indicate that there was no hard feeling between them. It is told of General Grant that on one occasion as he was riding along his picket line on the hither side of a stream the Confederates observed him from the other and gave the order to turn out the guard for a general officer and saluted him. The private soldiers of the armies in Manchuria appear to be on like good terms if we may judge from a translation in the New York Times of an article published in the Russkoje Slovo. It appears that midway between the two lines at Tie Ling Pass, which were about a mile apart, was a Chinese village. Observing some Japanese soldiers moving about th' village in a mysterious manner, the Russians prepared to fire upon them, but were stayed by the frantic waving of white handkerchiefs. After this performance had been frequently repeated, some of the Russians watched their opportunity, and under cover of night ventured out to investigate. They had their reward—the kind that comes in bottles.

From that time on the Chinese dispenser of strong drink was a made man. His place was advertised far and wide throughout the most advanced lines on both sides, and soon became a favorite resort where friend and foe met at odd times to forget their differences over a glass of Russian vodka or Chinese sakhi.

The fortunes of war were discussed and the destiny of the two nations decided in the old familiar way, while animosities were entirely forgotten. The Russians had already learned to admire their antagonists for their fighting qualities. They came to admire them more when they saw what an amount of liquor they could absorb. When the Russian soldiers rolled in happy forgetfulness under the tables the Japanese soldiers still managed to sit up, take notice, and smile their inscrutable smiles.

It was too good to last. One night a non-commissioned officer from the Japanese camp yielded to the subtle qualities of the Chinaman's liquor. A Russian soldier as a joke, meaning merely to show the Japanese that he had made a show of himself, took all the money the little yellow man had in his pockets. Then he left the place.

But the Mikado's man followed him out into the night, and pursued him to the Russian lines. A few minutes later there appeared before the captain of the company to which the Russian belonged a very indignant little Japanese soldier, who saluted and reported that he had been robbed at the "club." The Russian officer was amazed. He did not know of the existence of the club. But he made an investigation, and upon learning that the story of the Japanese was true, saw that his money was restored to him and sent a military guard to see him safely within his own lines.

THE ACTIVE ARMY IN JAPAN.

An officer described by the London Times as an eminent German authority having expressed the belief that it would be physically impossible for Japan to place in the field an army of more than 350,000 men of all arms, the Tokio correspondent of the Times has made an inquiry which has elicited some highly interesting information. He finds that considerable confusion regarding Japan's military strength has been caused by the facts, first, that accessible statistics do not extend to a later period than 1898; and, secondly, that the great military expansion which commenced in 1896 after the campaign against China, and reached its completion in the current year, has not been clearly distinguished by foreign observers from the previous system. Prior to 1896, Japan's standing army numbered, speaking broadly, 80,000 men on a peace footing and 270,000 on a war footing. The scheme of expansion inaugurated in 1896 and completed this year brought the war establishment to 560,000. If we add this to the expansions provided for by special ordinances in 1904 and 1905, it will be seen that, should the present war continue, Japan will be found ultimately with at least a million men in the field and with full competence to maintain them there.

"Note may be taken here," the Times correspondent continues, "of the casualties throughout the war. An absolutely conclusive index exists. It is the festival which will be held early next month to the spirits of the dead—those killed in battle and those whose wounds proved fatal. On such an occasion there can be no omissions; to drop out the name of even one soldier would be an intolerable sacrilege. An official intimation has been made that the rites will be performed for 28,900 of the army and 1,887 of the navy. These figures represent the total losses up to the end of the siege of Port Arthur, but they do not comprise the losses in the battles of Heikautai and Mukden. Observing that deaths from wounds are included in the figure 28,900, it cannot be far wrong to estimate the corresponding number of wounded at 100,000, and if we add 60,000 casualties for Heikautai and Mukden, the grand total of killed and wounded in the army reaches about 190,000. Doubtless the great majority of these have already recovered and rejoined the colors, but it is a terrible list, and if the Russian casualties be added a stupendous aggregate is reached. The Russians killed in the battles of Mukden and immediately subsequent operations equaled the total of the Japanese killed throughout the whole of 1904."

JAPAN'S NAVAL VICTORY.

Commenting on the battle of the Sea of Japan, the London Engineer says:

"The Russian fleet was singularly like the Spanish Armada in very many ways—popularly believed to be all sorts of things that it was not. It had, for instance, excellent guns, but its gunnery was as neglected as that of Spain in 1588. It did, it is true, tube cannon practice all the way out, but tube cannon practice for a few months will not make seamen gunners out of raw peasants. It was totally unable to act as a composite fleet. Here the lack of efficiency does not seem to have been so apparent as elsewhere—since, whenever seen, the ships were in good station and, for Russians, well handled. But Nelson himself could never have led successfully into battle a fleet which by reason of its diverse types was totally unfit for combined maneuvers. Finally, it had very few cruisers and was almost destitute of torpedo craft, both features essential to the successful use of battleships. Apparently the Russians had read somewhere about the battleship being the 'final power of

the sea,' and with childlike faith taken this to mean that accessories were superfluous.

"In this connection the Japanese guns are described as outranging the Russian guns, but 'outranging' is a hoary excuse for bad shooting. More probably the Japanese guns hit where the Russian guns missed. It is interesting to note a rumor that the Japanese had mounted a great many 45-caliber 8-inch pieces in their ships, not only in the cruisers in place of older guns, but also in the battleships in place of 6-inch. This may be true, but we incline to doubt it—gun changing, other than replacing a piece by a duplicate, is a long and difficult operation. In any case, 8-inch shot will not sink battleships, and it is very doubtful whether 12-inch shots can. The chance of their doing so at long range is remote. On the other hand, they can disable pieces intended to repel torpedo craft, and that probably is what they did. Masts and funnels blown away, their 12-pounders wrecked, their communications disorganized, the big Russian ships would be half out of action with their vitals intact and most of their heavy guns uninjured. In this condition they would be ill-prepared to repel a torpedo attack under the cover of battle fleet fire, and everything suggests that this is what occurred towards the end of the first afternoon. On that first night the Russian fleet cannot, however, have been very seriously mauled by gun-fire, though it had apparently lost some ships. The proof that other ships were fairly intact lies in the fact that they used search lights. Their nets probably were useless, but they were no mean antagonists, and it took several attacks delivered with desperate courage before torpedoes were got home. Then came disorganization, and the next day was probably easy work for Japan. She won with the torpedo, but the torpedo could be used only because it was backed up by, and its path prepared by, the gun."

"The victorious Japanese were built after the same general model as the destroyed Russians. How, then, shall we draw any inference, except that the governing factor is the man inside the ship?"

CHINESE PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

Discussing the subject of the progress China is making, the Review of Reviews says:

"The humiliating experiences of 1895 and of 1900 showed the Chinese that in war they were no match for the Westerners. The loss of territory to France, to England, to Germany, to Russia, to Japan, within the last few years, and the aggressive threats of the representatives of most of these powers at different times, convinced them that China, as a territorial and governmental entity, would soon cease to exist if they did not make themselves able to resist foreign aggression, have convinced them, therefore, of the absolute necessity of adopting foreign learning so far as it is necessary to strengthen them for war.

"Not only are the Chinese attempting to fit themselves for meeting foreign troops by founding military schools for the training of officers, but the viceroys are enlisting armies that are drilling under foreign instructors and under foreign-trained Chinese, so that they may be fitted, if the need should arise, to meet foreign troops on the battlefield. While Chinese troops, at the time of the China-Japan war, were the laughing-stock of the world, it should not be forgotten that the chief cause of their failure was lack of anything like competent command. Chinese troops trained under foreign officers become very efficient. There can be no question of the personal bravery of the Chinese, of their indifference to wounds and death, and of their power to endure hardships. Given trained officers in whom they have confidence, the Chinese soldiers may well become the equal of those of any of the Western nations. Even now, under some of the more progressive viceroys, a review that a decade ago would have presented the sorry spectacle of an unkempt, ill-equipped, straggling crowd, now shows trim, well-clad, well-armed, well-drilled battalions that can march as promptly and camp in as orderly a fashion as many of the foreign troops seen in China in 1900. It will not be many years before China will be able to put into the field a well-trained army that at need may well become formidable. At present one sees but the beginnings; but the results of 1896 and 1900 are not forgotten, and there can be no doubt that most of the progressive men in China are determined to have a large and good army in the not-distant future.

"Of even more striking significance is the movement, recently inaugurated, toward centralizing the control of the army. Heretofore the army has been equipped and handled by the various viceroys. Now there is a central army board, which partly controls the troops of the different viceroys; and, if ten years hence, a great war should arise, practically all the drilled troops in China will be handled as a unit and placed wherever they can be made most effective against the enemy."

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., June 25, 1905.

The departure of the troops from Fort Monroe on Wednesday that took part in the Joint Army and Navy Exercises, is felt by all at the post. The officers and their wives have contributed greatly to the social life here. Those leaving the fort to-day are Lieut. and Mrs. David Yulee Beckham, Lieut. and Mrs. Pratt, Lieut. and Mrs. Stadts, Miss Ruth Cummins, daughters of Major Cummins, A.C.

Lieut. E. T. Fitzgerald, U.S.N., of the Iowa, was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. R. C. Marshall at the post this week. Lieutenant Barnes, who has been quite sick, is greatly improved.

Mr. Allen Kimberly, son of John B. Kimberly has returned to his home at Fort Monroe, after having successfully pursued a course of study at the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington. Miss Margaret Walke, daughter of Capt. Willoughby Walke, A.C., left for Fort Rodman, Mass., on Friday. Miss Walke has been the guest of Miss Margaret Kimberly during the Army and Navy Exercises.

Miss Florence Books and Miss Anne Books, sisters of Mrs. R. C. Marshall, Jr., left the post on Friday for Norfolk, Va.

A dance in the summer ball room at the Chamberlin on Saturday night was very delightful, it being the last before the going away of the visiting officers, which made it particularly brilliant. Those present were Lieut. and Mrs. D. Y. Beckham, Major and Mrs. Ogden Rafty, Lieut. and Mrs. Hand, Lieut. and Mrs. Hubbard, Miss Kilbourne, Captain Bishop, Lieutenant McElgin, Lieutenant Crane, Miss Cummins, Lieutenant Hiel, Lieutenant Battie and many others. Afterwards at the club a number of suppers were served in honor of the departing guests. Naval Constr. Robert Stocker and Mrs. Stocker were guests at the post on Saturday.

A game of baseball between Company G of the 12th N.Y., and one from the Hospital Corps of that command, will be held on July 9 at Barretto's Point. At the same place an interesting set of games will be held on Sunday, July 16.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

JUNE 22.—Capt. Frederic H. Delano, granted leave from present instant to July 15, 1905, inclusive.

JUNE 23.—Capt. James McK. Huey, granted leave for thirty days from July 1, 1905.

Lieut. Col. Henry C. Haines, assistant adjutant and inspector, ordered to inspect the marine barracks at Sitka, Alaska, and navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

Lieut. Col. Thomas C. Prince, A.Q.M., ordered to inspect the marine barracks, Sitka, Alaska, and navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

Capt. Henry L. Roosevelt, A.Q.M., ordered to San Francisco, Cal., as the temporary relief of Lieut. Col. Prince during the absence of that officer on a tour of inspection. Duty completed, return.

JUNE 24.—1st Lieut. Samuel J. Logan, retired, ordered to assume charge of recruiting district with headquarters at Philadelphia, Pa.

Second Lieut. John H. Thompson, detached from marine barracks, Washington, D.C., and ordered to the Philippine Islands for duty with the 1st Brigade of marines there.

Capt. Frederick H. Delano, on July 15, ordered to assume charge of recruiting district, with headquarters at Boston, Mass.

Lieut. Col. George Richards, assistant paymaster, ordered to hold himself in readiness for orders to duty at headquarters, U.S.M.C.

Capt. Robert M. Dutton, detached from marine barracks, League Island, Pa., and ordered to marine barracks, navy yard, Washington, D.C.

Capt. John H. Russell, granted leave from July 1 to 31, 1905, inclusive.

Capt. Henry C. Davis, upon reporting of 1st Lieut. Robert Y. Rhea, granted leave for one month from date of acceptance.

First Lieut. Robert Y. Rhea, upon completion of transfer of command to New York, detached from marine barracks, Dry Tortugas, and ordered to marine barracks, Pensacola, Fla.

JUNE 26.—2d Lieut. John Newton, ordered to hold himself in readiness for orders to duty with the marine guard, U.S.F.S. Alabama.

Major Con M. Perkins, detached from recruiting district with headquarters at Philadelphia, Pa., to await orders.

JUNE 27.—2d Lieut. John Newton, granted leave from June 27 to 29, inclusive.

JUNE 28.—Capt. Wm. G. Powell, asst. paymr., granted leave from June 29 to 30, 1905, inclusive.

Capt. Harold C. Reisinger, detached from marine barracks, New York, and ordered to marine barracks and School of Application, Annapolis, Md.

Capt. Frank D. Webster, retired, granted an extension of leave for one year with permission to remain abroad.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE ORDERS.

JUNE 23.—1st Lieut. S. M. Landry, granted thirty days' leave, to take effect upon return of C.O. of Onondaga.

Chief Engineer H. O. Slayton ordered before medical board at Portland, Oregon, for survey.

Second Asst. Engr. C. J. Curtiss, granted thirty days' leave from July 1.

JUNE 24.—Gresham detailed to enforce rules governing Harvard-Yale race at New London, Conn., June 29.

Chief Engr. J. R. Dally, detached from Calumet upon expiration of leave and assigned to Wissahickon.

Chief Engr. N. E. Cutchin, detached from Wissahickon and granted thirty days' leave with permission to apply for extension of thirty days.

Chief Engr. Whitworth, granted thirty days' leave with permission to apply for extension of sixty days.

Capt. T. D. Walker directed place Morrill in commission on July 1. (Detroit, Mich.)

Capt. J. B. Butt directed place Dallas in commission on July 1. (Ogdensburg, N.Y.)

JUNE 26.—Commanding officer Manhattan directed report with command to commanding officer Gresham for duty in connection with Harvard-Yale race on June 29.

Chief Engr. H. N. Wood, ordered to duty as assistant to engineer-in-chief, with headquarters at San Francisco, Cal.

Chief Engr. C. F. Nash, granted three months' sick leave.

First Lieut. K. W. Perry, detached from duty as assistant inspector life saving stations, and assigned to command of Manhattan.

Capt. E. C. Chaytor, granted sick leave eighteen days.

Capt. of Engrs. J. W. Collins, relieved from detail as engineer-in-chief.

Second Lieut. T. M. Molloy, detached from Manhattan, and assigned to temporary duty on Gresham.

JUNE 27.—Cadet R. C. Weightman, detached from Chase and to Tuscarora temporarily.

Chief Engr. H. U. Butler, ordered to Grant.

Cadet F. L. Austin, detached Chase, and to Algonquin temporarily.

P. Henry Harrison, Md.; John F. McGourty, Mass.; John H. Cornell, Mass.; Francis N. Gault, Ohio, and David S. Combes have successfully passed the physical examination, and have been appointed cadets. They have been ordered to report to Capt. D. P. Foley at the depot, Arundel Cove, Md.

JUNE 28.—Francis N. Gault passed physical examination and appointed cadet and ordered to Arundel Cove, Md.

Capt. C. H. McLellan and 1st Lieut. J. E. Reinburg constituted board to adjust accounts at the depot, R.C.S., submitted by Capt. J. C. Moore.

Capt. C. H. McLellan, ordered to report at department on July 5, 1905.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. F. G. F. Wadsworth, Boston, Mass.

APACHE—At Arundel Cove, Md., repairing.

ARCATA—Lieutenant Cutter. Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Capt. O. C. Hamlet. Arctic cruise.

BOUTWELL—Capt. W. S. Howland. At Newbern, N.C.

CHASE—(practice ship), Capt. W. E. Reynolds. Practice cruise.

COLFAX—Station ship. At Arundel Cove, Md.

DALLAS—Capt. J. B. Butt. At Ogdensburg, N.Y.

DEXTER—Capt. P. W. Thompson. San Juan, Porto Rico.

FESSENDEN—At Arundel Cove, Md., for repairs.

FORWARD—Capt. H. M. Broadbent. At Key West, Fla.

GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. F. G. Dodge. At San Francisco, Cal.

GRANT—Capt. W. F. Kilgore. At Port Townsend, Wash.

GRESHAM—Capt. J. L. Still. At Tompkinsville, N.Y., June 24.

GUTHRIE—Lieut. W. V. E. Jacobs. At Baltimore, Md.

HAMILTON—Capt. A. P. R. Hanks. At Port Tampa, Fla.

HARTLEY—At San Francisco, Cal.

HUDSON—At New York, N.Y.

MCCULLOCH—Capt. J. C. Cantwell. Portland, Ore.

MACKINAC—Capt. J. F. Wild. En route to Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

MANHATTAN—At New York, N.Y.

MANNING—Capt. C. C. Fengar. Bering Sea cruise.

MOHAWK—Capt. B. L. Reed. At New York, N.Y.

MORRILL—Capt. T. D. Walker. At Detroit, Mich.

ONONDAGA—Capt. J. C. Moore. Philadelphia, Pa.

PERRY—Capt. W. H. Roberts. Bering Sea cruise.

RUSH—Capt. F. Tuttle. San Francisco, Cal.

SEMINOLE—Wilmington, N.C.

THETIS—Capt. H. B. Rogers. At San Francisco, Cal.

TUSCARORA—Capt. John Dennett. At Milwaukee, Wis.

WINDOM—Capt. G. E. McConnell. At Baltimore, Md.

WINNISIMMET—Lieut. D. J. Ainsworth. Boston, Mass.

WINONA—Capt. E. C. Chaytor. At Shieldsboro, Miss.

WISSAHICKON—1st Lieut. J. M. Moore. Philadelphia, Pa.

WOODBURY—Capt. H. B. West. At Portland, Me.

COFFEE FOR TROOPS EN ROUTE.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I noticed in your paper of May 20, 1905, some comments on an article published in the Journal of the United States Infantry Association by Capt. John H. Parker, 28th Inf., in regard to "coffee service" for troops while en route in the United States. May I be given space in your paper to relate a similar incident that antedates Captain Parker's scheme by about two years? I am led to believe that it is one of the pioneer experiments of this kind.

On Jan. 20, 1903, I left Fort Sheridan, Ill., in command of the 9th Battery, Field Artillery, en route to San Francisco. Capt. S. E. Allen, A.C., had command up to the above date, and had made an agreement with a coffee contractor to furnish coffee to the command for twenty-one cents per capita per day. A few minutes before the train was scheduled to leave, Lieut. William E. De Sombre, A.C., commissary, reported to me that the contractor had failed to provide stove and boilers, and that he demanded payment in advance. It was then too late to trifile with the man. I ordered the contractor's representative off of the train. I then directed Lieutenant De Sombre to prepare a list of articles needed to furnish our own coffee and purchase the same upon our arrival in Chicago. I reported my action to Col. (Gen.) W. S. McCaskey, commanding officer of Fort Sheridan, and Capt. S. E. Allen, A.C., who were at the railway siding to witness our departure. They thought that I had taken proper action in the premises.

Mr. Condon, station agent at Fort Sheridan station, accompanied us to Chicago, and had the train held in Chicago long enough to obtain the necessary articles and kindly showed us where to make the purchases. After holding a "council of war" with Capt. S. E. Allen (who also accompanied us to Chicago), Mr. Condon, and Lieutenant De Sombre, we decided to purchase an oil vapor stove, coffee, sugar and kerosene oil in open market. It was too late to avail ourselves of commissary privileges.

Upon arrival in Chicago, Lieutenant De Sombre purchased ten days' travel rations of sugar and coffee (181.5 pounds sugar and 94.5 pounds coffee), at a cost of \$30.23. Also some mineral oil. I took detail of my men and went with Mr. Condon to a hardware store and purchased a three-burner Sterling-Puritan oil vapor stove, for which I paid \$13.05. Our time being money to the Government and to the railroad company, the detail of men carried the stove a distance of eight blocks to the train and we were soon speeding westward on our journey, having been delayed about one hour.

Our next care was to get the affair in working order. Oil stoves are ideal in a kitchen with warm surroundings and everything favorable to their use, but on a Government contract train, rapidly moving, and in a baggage car, swaying to and fro, jarring and jolting and a cold atmosphere pervading the place, we very soon found results far from ideal. The light metal frame of the stove was not strong enough to support the large quartermaster boilers from our mess chest when filled with water. The narrow base combined with the high center of gravity caused by the filled boilers on top made the stove unsafe. To remedy this trouble we placed the stove at one side of the car, midway from the ends, where the jarring from the car trucks was least noticeable and then we lashed it securely to the wall of the car. Then to support the weight of the boilers and the contents we placed wooden legs at the corners and center of the top of the stove and fastened them firmly to the floor of the car.

We next filled the boilers and lighted the burners. We were jubilant over our success. However, this lasted only until the cook thought it was time for the water to boil. It reached a simmering temperature in due time but refused to do more than that. The stove worked well and we opened the burners to full blast, but still we failed to get a good result; consequently, as that was our object, we were deeply disappointed.

I finally came to the conclusion that it was on account of the cold atmosphere of the car, as there was very little heat coming our way from the engine. Fortunately we had some extra boilers along with us. I conceived the idea of "jacketing" the ones which contained the coffee. I knocked the bottom out of two of my poorest boilers; and then cut the side of each from top to bottom; enlarged the diameter to about four inches more than the boiler containing the coffee; then I set the improvised, cylindrical "jacket" around the former. This arrangement made an air space of about two inches entirely around the boiler. The heat from the burners passed along the bottom of the boiler, thence up through the space between the boiler and jacket. It was remarkable the short time that it took to boil the coffee.

In consequence of which our first meal was an hour or so late. During the rest of the trip to San Francisco the men had all of the coffee that they wanted, and at any time. Also they had an abundance of hot water to keep kits clean, etc. The officers frequently enjoyed a cup of the beverage. We found it far better than the coffee that could have been obtained en route at the railroad lunch rooms.

After everything was apparently in working order an unfortunate accident happened at Sterling, Ill., to the baggage car, in which our original device was located, and we were obliged to transfer the impedimenta to another car that was furnished to us by the railroad company. The moving of the stove was but the work of a moment. If a similar accident had befallen Captain Parker he would have encountered some serious difficulties in moving heavy and hot quartermaster ranges, bulky fuel, etc.

I think the use that I made of the oil stove is preferable as a method to that of Captain Parker's experiment with bulky ranges, viz., 1. It is cleaner. 2. It occupies less space in the car—which counts. 3. There is less danger of fire. No pipe through car roof. 4. It can be easily moved from one car to another in event of accident. 5. In case of a train wreck there is very little danger from fire, as an oil stove using ordinary high proof kerosene oil is absolutely safe. The flame would be extinguished by the sudden jolt of the train or spilling of fluid. 6. The fuel is less bulky and more easily obtained. 7. It is more easily and quickly installed.

A recapitulation of my four days' operations gave me the following results: Four days' coffee money for 121 men, at twenty-one cents, \$101.64. Four days' travel rations of sugar and coffee, \$12.09; coal oil for trip, \$2.70; oil stove, \$13.05; total expenses, \$27.84. Total savings, \$73.80, thus giving me a saving of 72.6 per cent.

I had a few more than one-fourth as many men as Captain Parker; I had a four-day journey instead of five, thus making my original investment proportionally larger. If I should add one more day to my trip the expenses and percentage of savings would be: Five days' coffee money for 121 men, at twenty-one cents, \$127.05; five

days' coffee, sugar, oil and stove, \$31.54; savings for five days, \$95.51. This makes a saving of 75.2 per cent, which is larger than that made by Captain Parker.

This is a fruitful subject for thought for commanding officers who are about to travel with troops.

EDGAR H. YULE, 1st Lieut., Art. Corps.

A PLEA FOR THE COMPANY CLERK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Every company commander and first sergeant must, and generally does, acknowledge that a good clerk is a valuable asset to a company. Without a capable clerk, a company is more or less at sea, and there is a great increase of work for both the company commander and the first sergeant. Primarily a soldier, he has many duties to perform in addition to purely military duties, which call for the exercise of greater mental faculties than are demanded of the ordinary enlisted man. Required to attend all drills, parades, etc., as he generally is, he is also compelled by the nature of his duties to devote the remainder of his day, and in some cases his evenings, to the preparation of company papers, which are necessary for the proper administration of the company. And what recompense does he get for this additional labor, involving as it does a more than ordinary knowledge of Army methods and Army papers? In most cases, nothing.

Some one will say: "He gets every night in." True, but so does the man detailed as a laborer in the Quartermaster's or Commissary's Department, who, also, in addition to his pay as a soldier, is paid extra duty pay, making his pay, in many cases, more than that of a majority of the non-commissioned officers in his company.

In some cases, though not in many, we find non-commissioned officers company clerks. This, however, is the exception, not the rule. Company commanders generally object to having "non-com" on special duty when it can be avoided.

And now what should be the remedy for this state of affairs? Let us first take up the matter of pay, and in that connection let me ask this question: Is not a good, capable company clerk worth as much as a man who may be detailed as a cook? I would not want, at this time, to advocate the payment of extra-duty pay to company clerks, but I would advocate the payment of the same wages, at least, as are paid to company cooks.

And now in regard to rank. Any private who is a company clerk will agree with me that there have been many times in his experience when a chevron on his arm would have been of great assistance to him in his work. What is a company clerk going to do when he finds a man, a "non-com" in some cases, who is supposed to know better, in full possession of his desk and writing materials, without as much as "by your leave." If requested to remove himself, in eight cases out of ten the clerk is met with the inquiry, "Who are you?" and other sarcastic remarks. If the company clerk had any rank other than that of a private he could impress upon that man just who he was. This is only one of the cases where rank is needed, and any clerk can probably cite hundreds of similar cases. And now the remedy. We have a company quartermaster sergeant. Why not a company sergeant clerk? Surely this is not asking too much. In the sister Service men on clerical duty, yeomen, have both rank and pay and in all cases more pay than this proposed change would give clerks. Is not the idea a reasonable one? An Executive Order would settle the whole matter and add contentment to the lot of many hard-worked, poorly paid clerks.

PRIVATE OF INFANTRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

For several months past the internal dissensions in a great life insurance company have filled much space in the newspapers and quite recently there has been a great outcry from members of a large beneficial association because of an increase of dues. Under these circumstances perhaps a few remarks upon the status of the Navy Mutual Aid Association might not be out of place.

It is a fundamental principle of sound life insurance that each person insured should pay enough to cover his own risk. No one can prophesy the length of life of a healthy individual of a given age, but the average length of life of a million such individuals can be estimated with great accuracy. Furthermore, considering a million individuals of a given age, the actuary can prophesy very closely the number who may be expected to die within a year. This being the case, the amount which each of a million individuals should contribute annually to an insurance fund in order that at death his beneficiary should receive a given amount can be determined with great accuracy. Likewise the amount which a million individuals should contribute in order that for such of them as die during the year a definite benefit may be paid can be determined. All forms of life insurance are based upon these simple and fundamental facts. Evidently, if for long term life insurance the payments of the individuals accumulate with compound interest, they need not be so great as if no interest was obtained. The question of the proper payment for various rates of compound interest is simply a question of elementary computation.

The rock upon which beneficial associations usually split is the fact that their assessments are not in the beginning sufficient to properly cover the risks of their members. The result is that the earlier beneficiaries receive benefits much greater than warranted by the amounts they have contributed. As time goes on and this process continues the load of paying unearned benefits becomes entirely too great for the surviving members with the inevitable result of the destruction of the association. New members will not join to pay for the old members' benefits which are greater than warranted by the payments the old members have made.

The Navy Mutual Aid was originally organized upon an unsound basis, owing to the fact that the payments exacted of the members were inadequate to cover their risks. The association was fast drifting into a critical condition when a few years ago it was reorganized upon an absolutely sound basis. Upon its present basis the assessments of members are increased for age and each member pays every year in proportion to his risk of death during that year. This is life insurance reduced to its simplest form.

It is true that the assessments do not continue to increase beyond the age of retirement, so that the very oldest members carry a lighter load than required by their risk. This does not, however, overload all members below the age of retirement as the load of all members is lightened by an "unearned increment" due to the resumption and dropping of members who after having made many payments do not receive a benefit. The net result

is that only a few of the very oldest members pay somewhat less than their true proportion and this extra load upon the remaining members is infinitesimal.

As a hypothetical proposition it might be preferable for each member to contribute a fixed amount each year, accumulating a fund at compound interest to pay his benefit upon his decease. This might be done if the Association were just being formed, but to reorganize an association which has been twenty years in existence on that basis would hardly be practicable. Moreover, there are obvious objections to the accumulation of a large fund invested and handled by committees of naval officers, who are far from being professional financiers. As a practical proposition for naval officers, whose incomes steadily increase, a system of assessments also increasing with age has many merits. At the time of the reorganization of the Navy Mutual Aid many of the older members were opposed to it because it required them to pay more than under the former system. Such members undoubtedly did not realize that for years they had been paying less than they should for the insurance which they were receiving, and that, although the discrepancy between the payments that should have been made and the payments that had actually been made was not then serious, it was rapidly becoming serious and would soon result in breaking up the society. Happily, the necessity for reorganization was apparent to the large majority of the Association. Very few members were lost on account of it, and, since the reorganization on a sound basis, the membership has largely increased. The dangerous condition of steadily increasing age of its members has been overcome. The last report of the secretary and treasurer shows the largest membership in the history of the Association, and that the average age, which was 48 1-2 in 1898, reached a maximum of 50 1-2, and last year had returned to 48.36, practically the same as in 1898.

There is no doubt of the soundness and fairness of the present system of the Navy Mutual Aid, and, so far as present indications go, it is destined to survive and prosper indefinitely. Much might be said upon its special advantages for naval officers, but the fact of its steady and healthful growth shows that these advantages are fully appreciated by the Service and that officers who find it necessary to carry insurance upon their lives generally turn first to the Navy Mutual Aid.

The object of this communication is primarily to remind the members of the Association that reorganization upon a sound basis was carried through in time and that no matter what storms may arise in the world of outside insurance the Navy Mutual Aid Association has nothing to fear.

NAVY MUTUAL.

PROFITS OF LIQUOR DEALERS.

St. Michael, Alaska, April 5, 1905.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

It is very amusing to anyone that has had the actual experience at posts, with and without the canteen, to see the misleading statements given out by the Women's Christian Temperance Union, whether these statements are given out with a design to mislead the public or their knowledge of this much-discussed subject is limited to this extent. Whichever it may be, it is rather a sad state of affairs when statements so erroneous are given out and published in the leading papers of the country; and particularly the one that gives such inaccurate figures as \$1,000,000 being the loss of the brewers by not being able to sell beer to the Military Department, owing to the abrogation of the canteen. Permit me to give a true statement of two saloon keepers of Sacket Harbor, a small town adjacent to Madison Barracks, N.Y., with and without the canteen:

	A	B	C
Saloon No. 1, beer for one year.....	\$1,440	\$410	\$1,060
Saloon No. 2, beer bill for one year..	480	96	384
(Also wholesale liquor dealer)			
	\$1,920	\$506	\$1,414
Saloon No. 1, whiskey bill one year ..	\$2,160	\$816	\$1,344
Saloon No. 2, whiskey bill one year..	3,780	168	3,612
		\$5,940	\$4,956
No canteen, two saloons' whiskey bill increased this amount.....			\$4,956
No canteen, two saloons' beer bill increased this amount			1,414
No canteen, two saloons' beer and whiskey bill increased			\$6,370

Here is \$1,414 paid by two saloonkeepers towards that \$1,000,000 that the brewers are supposed to have lost because of the closing of the canteen, and \$4,956 toward the whiskey bill. Whatever that may be, these are the figures for only two saloons, while several others are in the same business, who are doing as well, and perhaps some of them are doing better.

ORDNANCE SERGEANT.

PROMOTIONS OF SCOUT OFFICERS.

Manila, P.I., May 5, 1905.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In your issue of March 11 I notice an article telling of the injustice done the scout lieutenants by appointing first lieutenants of the line captains over them, and I take exception to it. In the first place, the scout lieutenants are appointed without examination and get promoted without examination, whereas I and others had something of an examination on coming into the Service and another just as hard when we were promoted.

Now to cite the other side. A young man was in the same regular regiment as an enlisted man that I was and went before an examining board after I did, but failed. He was given a second lieutenancy in the Scouts and was a first lieutenant for over two years before I was. Others were made first lieutenants at the start and never served as second lieutenants. If they did not want to serve with captains detailed, why did they accept the detail in the first place? The law has always read the same as now, and as long as it did read that way they could expect the detail over them.

Between the volunteers and scout first lieutenants some of us stand very poor show, as the volunteers all went above us and held us down in the regular establishment, and now you agitate holding us down by scout first lieutenants, so that a captaincy looks somewhat like a certain "golden fleece." I have kick enough here to keep me writing a week, but this will probably serve to stir things up as it is.

ONE OF THE CAPTAINS.

The Superior Council of the French navy has decided that the number of torpedo boat destroyers in the fleet is to be considerably increased. The council is also of opinion that the construction of torpedo boats should be slackened for the present, more attention being devoted to submarines.

Moroney

Philadelphia.

Philadelphia is the best port to stock up with wines, spirits, cigars and cigarettes and Moroney's is the place.

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FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

According to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Echo de Paris, up to a few months ago several members of the Artillery Committee received "pensions" of 10,000 to 15,000 roubles (\$5,000 to \$7,500) from Krupp for favoring that firm in the orders given by the Russian State. These generals received also a commission on the orders. The result is an addition of six to eight or even nine roubles to the price of every shell bought by Russia. When indifferent manufacturers give a larger commission they also secure orders. The Admiralty paid \$18 to \$22 to German firms for coal for Rojestvensky's squadron. They ought to have supplied Cardiff coal, but what they actually delivered was Swansea or Australian coal, which yields only five degrees of pressure as compared with nine from Cardiff coal, besides producing a great deal of smoke. It was thus impossible for Rojestvensky even to try to conceal his advance, as he covered the sky with a thick cloud of smoke for a distance of ten miles. Moreover, instead of a speed of ten knots he could only make six, although he used enormous quantities of fuel. An idea of the ignorance of the masses is given in the letter of an officer of the General Staff in Manchuria, who complained that the soldiers cut the telegraph and telephone wires to use them as laces for their shoes or to tie bundles of kao-liang, and that the non-commissioned officers could neither understand a map nor recognize the uniforms of the enemy.

The new British battleship Dreadnought, included in the navy program of the current year, will be fitted with ten 12-inch guns and will not carry any other pieces except the machine guns for warding off torpedo attacks. She will be of 18,000 tons displacement, fitted with turbine machinery and Babcock and Wilcox boilers of 23,000 indicated horsepower, giving a speed of about twenty-one knots.

Japan, in addition to the Russian vessels she has captured, will largely increase her navy by vessels that are in process of construction. The battleship Katori and Kashima, which are in hand in England, cannot, of course, be delivered during the progress of hostilities. A battleship of very large tonnage is in course of construction at Yokosuka, and will, it is believed, be armed with four twelve-inch, twelve ten-inch, and twelve four and seven-tenths-inch guns. Two armored cruisers of 11,000 tons have been laid down at Kure, and it is stated each will carry four twelve-inch and six ten-inch guns. It is reported that twenty-five destroyers are being built. At Yokosuka are building the Hatsushima, Yayoi, Kisanagi, Hibiki, Makaba, and Hatsuyuki; at Sasebo the Yugure, Yudachi, Mikadzuke, and Nowake; at the Maizuru yard the Yunagi and Quite; at Kure the Uschio and Nenobi; at the Mitsubishi establishment at Nagasaki the Shiratsuya, Shirayuki, Matsukaze and Shirotaya; the Nowasaki yard, Kobi, the Asakase, Harukase, Shigure and Hatsuhiro; and two at a private yard at Osaka, the Asatsuya and Ayakase.

Of the report of the committee which has been investigating the conduct of the British campaign in South Africa, in the matter of stores and supplies, the Army and Navy Gazette says that it is a "most amazing document" which, by the scandals it reveals, will cause profound emotion in those who have at heart the welfare of the British service. The Gazette adds:

"It is a bitter thing for the army to find its cherished principles trampled under foot, and to see certain of its officers, engaged in transactions of enormous importance, charged by a responsible committee with having acted entirely in opposition to its spirit and traditions." There is also an unfortunate impression abroad, the Gazette adds, that if the present Secretary of State for War had had his way the damaging inquiry would never have seen the light. The members of the committee, who have all signed the document, have been moved by a spirit of righteous indignation, and have not hesitated to condemn. Their investigations, which began with a belief in isolated instances of error on the part of individuals, led presently to "the idea of even culpable negligence being abandoned, and in its place the impression of cleverly-arranged contrivance was substituted." The office of the Director of Supplies in Pretoria is represented as having acted in a spirit directly at variance with its proper function of exercising a controlling influence upon exterior extravagance. The entire course of sales and contracts from July 1, 1902, is regarded as having had for its "goal" the handing over to a few contractors of the great bulk of the surplus food and forage belonging to the government at "absurdly low prices," afterwards to be bought back at very high prices. Consignments were sold to purchasers, and they resold them at a profit of from fifty per cent. to five hundred per cent. "Such is the extraordinary story told in the evidence and report, and it must be remembered that a sum amounting to millions is at issue." While there were scandals without doubt, the Gazette reminds its readers that as things stand at present officers are condemned by a committee which had no judicial authority, which did not take evidence on oath, and which has had no power to prosecute its inquiries to their legitimate end. The officers upon whom the actual responsibility for the scandals must fall are few in number, and their operations, so far as they were known at the time, did not meet with the approval of

their comrades. It is not unlikely that the work of further investigation will be transferred to South Africa.

The Russian battleship Andrei Pervozvannyi, of 16,630 tons, was launched at St. Petersburg last month, and a sister ship, the Pavel I., is in hand in the Baltic yard. The torpedo cruiser Dobrovoletz was launched at the Putiloff yard on June 11. The Yacht says that Russia is preparing to build, or actually building, three armored cruisers of the Bayan class—the Admiral Makarov, Pallada, and a new Bayan; as also four gunboats of the Gyliaik class, named after the vessels lost—Gyliaik, Koriets, Sivouch and Bobr. Ten river gunboats are also mentioned—the Oratschanian, Mongol, Buriat, Saboikalets, Sibiriak, Korea, Kirgis, Kalmuk, Amurets and Ussuriets; two destroyers of three hundred tons, the Lieutenant Melejeff and Inzhener Mechanik Anastasoff. In addition to these, the names of twenty other destroyers are given, some of them being those named after officers who have distinguished themselves—Captain Jurassovsky, Lieutenant Sergeieff, and Engineers Sverieff and Dmitrieff.

SUMMER COURSE IN OPERATIVE SURGERY. From July 1 to October 1, an operative surgical course for Army and Navy surgeons will be given by Dr. V. C. Pedersen (Prof. Dawbarn's first assistant). Apply to Mr. J. Gann, Supt. New York Polyclinic, 214 East 34th St., New York.

BORN.

HAY.—At Decatur, Ill., June 9, 1905, a son, John Leonard, to the wife of Capt. Charles E. Hay, Jr., U.S.A.

McDANIEL.—At Bradrick, Ohio, June 26, 1905, to the wife of Lieut. W. A. McDaniel, 15th U.S. Inf., a daughter.

MARRIED.

BALENTINE—REED.—At Portland, Me., June 26, 1905, Lieut. Arthur T. Valentine, Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Katherine Reed, daughter of the late Thomas B. Reed.

BUTLER—PETERS.—At Bay Head, N.J., June 30, 1905, Capt. Smedley D. Butler, U.S.M.C., and Miss Ethel C. Peters, of Philadelphia.

GARDNER—STEVENSON.—At Towson, Md., June 21, 1905, Richard Wilson Gardner, brother of Capt. John de Barth W. Gardner, U.S.A., retired, and Miss Martha Lee Stevenson.

JONES—MORGAN.—At Alameda, Cal., June 14, 1905, Lieut. Walter C. Jones, 13th U.S. Inf., and Miss Sadie A. Morgan.

KANE—WATSON.—At Brooklyn, N.Y., June 17, 1905, Mr. Gordon St. Aubyn Kane, only son of Lieut. Col. Aloysius José Gordon Kane, U.S.V., late ensign, U.S.N., to Miss Ida Wilson, of New York.

MACKALL—TRAVIS.—At Fort Russell, Wyo., June 14, 1905, Lieut. Samuel T. Mackall, 11th U.S. Inf., and Miss Katherine Louise Travis, daughter of Major Pierce M. Travis, 11th U.S. Inf.

McMILLAN—BLAKEMAN.—At San Francisco, Cal., June 21, 1905, Capt. Robert F. McMillan, Art. Corps, U. S.A., and Miss Leontine Spotts Blakeman.

VAN POOLE—VAN DYKE.—At Fort Stevens, Oregon, June 14, 1905, Dr. Gideon McD. Van Poole, Med. Dept., U. S.A., and Miss Margaret Van Dyke.

WELLS—FOLGER.—At Geneva, N.Y., June 24, 1905, Miss Ethel Louise Folger to Mr. Almond Beverley Wells, son of Gen. A. B. Wells, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Wells, and brother of Capt. Rush S. Wells, 8th U.S. Cav.

DIED.

DOWNER.—Suddenly in Alexandria, Va., on June 19, 1905, Virginia Marshall Downer, eldest daughter of Ella T. and the late Dr. J. W. Downer, and sister of Lieut. John W. Downer, 4th U.S. Inf., in the 19th year of her life.

FEASTER.—At Philadelphia, Pa., June 20, 1905, Naval Constr. Joseph Feaster, U.S.N., retired.

FECHET.—At Champaign, Ill., May 25, 1905, Rachel Forsythe Fechet, wife of Lieut. Col. Edmond G. Fechet, U.S.A., retired, and mother of 1st Lieut. James E. Fechet, 9th U.S. Cav.

HOWISON.—At Baltimore, Md., June 27, 1905, Capt. John W. Howison, U.S. Rev. Cutter Service, retired, and a brother of Rear Admiral Henry L. Howison, U.S.N.

KANE.—At New York City, June 24, 1905, Shelah Kane, aged 10 years, youngest daughter of Daniel Higbee Kane, and Bergl Keith Kane, and granddaughter of Capt. Theodore F. Kane, U.S.N.

MOTT.—Suddenly, at her home in Leesburg, Va., June 19, 1905, Virginia Longdon Bentley, widow of Dr. Armistead Randolph Mott, and mother of Capt. T. Bentley Mott, U.S.A.

PAGE.—At Chicago, Ill., June 23, 1905, William R. Page, of Brig. Gen. John H. Page, U.S.A., retired.

SKELDING.—At New London, Conn., June 22, 1905, Paymr. Henry T. Skelding, U.S.N., retired.

STEELE.—At Cambridge, Md., June 22, 1905, Dr. Thomas B. Steele, formerly surgeon, U.S.N., a veteran of the Mexican War, and a member of Perry expedition to Japan.

WORDEN.—At Clifton Springs, N.Y., June 25, 1905, Grace, daughter of the late Rear Admiral John L. Worden, U.S.N.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

B.M.F.—So far as can be learned the party named in the circular you mention is all right, although not one of the best known attorneys.

D.B. asks: Do orders for the home coming of troops in the Philippines go by mail or cable? Answer: Sometimes by mail and sometimes by cable. It depends upon urgency of the orders and the amount of time before movement is to begin.

W.B.R. asks: (1) Should I address my application for a three months' furlough to Military Secretary, Southwestern Division, or to "Military Secretary of the Department"? Answer: To Military Secretary of the Army through military channels. (2) While absent on furlough should I desire to ask for a change of station could I write direct to the Military Secretary, U.S. Army, or should I send my application to the adjutant of my station through military channels? Answer: Address Military Secretary of Army, Washington, D.C. (3) Is it legitimate for an ordnance sergeant absent on furlough to address an official communication to the Chief of Ordnance? Answer: No.

EXPERT RIFLEMAN asks: (1) The date of departure of the 1st U.S. Inf. for the islands. Answer: Will sail Dec. 31, 1905. (2) How many expert riflemen are there in the Regular Army that have qualified in 1904? Answer: 264. (3) Are all enlisted men that served in foreign service entitled to the 20 per cent. increase for all continuous service and re-enlistment pay proper? Answer: Yes.

CITIZEN.—A deserter's release is given two years after the expiration of deserter's term of service would have expired, provided he had remained during that time



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Berlin, London, Paris, St. Petersburg.

within the jurisdiction of the U.S. The penalty for striking a superior officer might be death, or such sentence as a court-martial might direct.

G.T.T. asks: (1) What steps an enlisted man will have to take to get a commission as second lieutenant in the Philippine Scouts, and if time so served would count as double time towards retirement? (2) What is the pay of second lieutenants in the Philippine Scouts? (3) Appointments of officers to scouts are made only upon recommendation of commanding officer, Philippines Division, to whom you should apply, stating qualifications. (2) \$1,400 a year.

G.M. asks: (1) Is a soldier who holds a certificate of merit while in foreign service entitled to the 20 per cent. increase on that \$2 as on his other pay? (2) In forfeiting a month's pay by sentence of court-martial would he forfeit the \$2 allowed on certificate of merit too? (3) Will a soldier who has qualified as a sharpshooter have to make application for his medal, or will it be supplied without application? Answer: (1) Yes. See P.M. manual, Page 643. (2) Yes. See P.M. manual, Page 849. (3) It will be supplied in due course.

G.H.B. writes: I served with the Marine Corps through the China campaign and also in the Philippines in 1899 and 1900. Am now in the Army. Will the Army give me the campaign badge? Answer: Yes.

A.B.C. asks: (1) Is there a decision of the courts or Comptroller that the 20 per cent. additional pay should be computed from actual pay, including re-enlistment pay? Answer: Yes. U.S. Supreme Court, March 13, 1905. Par. 643 Paymaster's Manual. (2) If so, is it necessary to apply for the short pay through military channels, or direct to the Auditor for the War Department? Answer: Auditor pays all prior to July 1, 1904, and for prior enlistments. Paid with current pay for current enlistment since July 1, 1904. (3) Between what dates was the 20 per cent. additional pay allowed in the Spanish-American War? Answer: From April 21, 1898; for foreign service pay from May 26, 1900.

J.J.M. asks: On what dates in 1898 did the following regiments leave the Island of Cuba: 3d, 10th and 20th U.S. Inf.? Answer: 3d Inf. left Cuba Aug. 18, 1898; 10th, Aug. 10, 1898; 20th, Aug. 18, 1898.

A.S. asks: I came to this country in 1892 with my father. He has not yet been naturalized. In 1900 I enlisted in the United States Marine Corps, under an assumed age. I was seventeen and swore that I was 21 $\frac{1}{2}$. Upon receiving my discharge, which will bear my assumed age, can I, or can I not, obtain my naturalization papers and have them bear my correct age, or does the discharge itself make me a citizen without obtaining the naturalization papers? Upon receiving my discharge, if I should apply to the Commandant of the Marine Corps, for a new discharge bearing my correct age, could I, or could I not, be punished for fraudulent enlistment? I am to be discharged shortly. Answer: Service performed by an alien before he is 21 years of age cannot be counted towards naturalization. This case is peculiar. You had better not attempt to get your naturalization papers on the strength of this service. You cannot be punished for fraudulent enlistment after once having been discharged.

M.K.H. writes: My son is in the P.I., and I want to know how much he would have to pay to secure a discharge after he has served half of his time. He enlisted Dec. 5, 1903, for three years, and was sent to the P.I. In March 1904, his father died and he made application for his discharge, but it was not approved. I need him as my health is failing and four little ones to take care of. If he cannot get out in any other way I want to save his money and pay his way out. Answer: \$100.

J.L.B. writes: I desire to purchase my discharge, and on looking up G.O. 48, W.D., 1904, as to the price I meet these words: "The amount of transportation will form part of the purchase price," which means the party to be discharged is given credit with that amount; but below it states that the amount of purchase exceeded by the amount of transportation will form the purchase price, and I can make no headway interpreting its meaning. Answer: In all cases the transportation of the soldier to his home is forfeited, and in addition he will pay for his discharge the amount specified in the scale of prices.

A SUMMER PARADISE.

On the rail and steamer lines of the Delaware & Hudson Company are situated the leading tourist resorts of the Nation—Saratoga Springs, Queen of American Watering Places, Lake George whose beautiful wooded shores are dotted with hotels, cottages and camps, referred to in his Autobiography by Herbert Spencer as "The most picturesque thing I saw in the United States," Lake Champlain, the Magnificent, on whose waters so much of our history was written in blood, the Adirondacks, the Great North Woods, the Nation's Playground, reached at three gatesways by the Delaware & Hudson.

These famous resorts and many others in the cool region of Northern New York comprehensively named A Summer Paradise draw annually many thousand tourists from all parts of the country and in all walks of life. To transport them with speed and in comfort has been the aim of the officials of the D. & H., and to that end the most modern trains have been built, consisting of superb coaches, parlor-cars with observation platform on day trains, Pullman sleepers on night trains, a la carte cafe cars in which are served at reasonable rates all the delicacies of the season prepared by competent chefs. The locomotives burn hard coal, the roadway is oiled and free from dust. A fleet of handsome steamers ply the waters of Lake George and Lake Champlain under the same efficient management. The schedules are so arranged as to make the various resorts of easy access from all parts of the United States. Summer schedules take effect June 25.

Illustrated publications giving detailed and accurate information avoiding generalities, however glittering, are mailed free on receipt of postage by the General Passenger Agent. A bureau of information and ticket office in New York City is located at 21 Cortlandt street. Call there or send four cents for "A Summer Paradise" or two cents for "The Adirondacks" to A. A. Heard, G.P.A., Albany, N.Y.

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FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, June 24, 1905.

Mrs. George H. Jamerson gave a large and elaborate bridge tea Thursday, June 22, in compliment to Mrs. Osmund Tower, of Detroit, mother of Mrs. E. E. Haskell, Mrs. Theodore A. Baldwin, of Montana, and Miss Fannie Jamerson. The tables, numbering eleven, were arranged on the broad veranda of the officers' club, one of the most commodious buildings of the fort. The veranda was decorated with a profusion of the season's wild flowers and with flags. The tea table was arranged within, and here, following the games, Mrs. John E. Woodward and Mrs. Frank D. Ely poured tea. Prizes for the games were won by Mrs. W. H. Alexander and Mrs. John E. Woodward.

The first of the informal hops at Fort Douglas since the sad death of Capt. William A. Raiburn, was given Friday evening, June 23. The little hall was gay with the throng of dancers, and although the affair was thoroughly informal, Lieut. and Mrs. W. H. Point and Lieut. and Mrs. E. O. Saunders, the latter the bridal pair of the garrison, received the guests. The entrance to the hall and grounds surrounding it and the Officers' Club were illuminated with many lanterns, and a number of guests from town, as well as the people of the garrison were present.

Another delightful affair at the Officers' Club was the luncheon, followed by bridge, which was given by Mrs. John E. Woodward on Tuesday, June 20. The guests of honor were Mrs. Osmund Tower and Mrs. Theodore A. Baldwin, and the friends to meet them numbered about thirty. Sweet peas in the various colors were used in decoration, and the wide airy veranda presented a brilliant sight during the afternoon, with the summer gowns and the gay flowers.

Mrs. George H. Jamerson and Mrs. John E. Woodward were two of the hostesses at the Country Club Saturday, June 24, and the full regimental band of the 29th furnished a musical program, both during the afternoon and later in the evening, when an informal hop was given. Many of the post people were there, all the Army men being honorary members of the club.

Lieut. and Mrs. W. P. Platt, now of Fort McKinley, but formerly of Fort Douglas, are at Old Point Comfort. Mrs. Platt was one of Salt Lake's most stunning belles and became the wife of the young lieutenant last October. Mrs. A. G. Goodwyn is expected home from

Alabama shortly, where she has spent the past few months with friends. Mrs. Frank J. Morrow is back from San Francisco with her little daughter, Frances, and will remain here till some time in August, when she goes to join Captain Morrow in Manila. Mrs. William F. Morrow will reach here shortly from the Presidio, to remain with Mrs. Morrow till the date of her departure. Mrs. Styer, wife of Capt. Henry D. Styer, 13th Inf., now stationed at the Agricultural College in Logan, is here for a visit of a few weeks with her parents, Major and Mrs. Edmund Wilkes.

Lieut. and Mrs. E. E. Haskell had their little new daughter, Julia Haskell, christened Sunday, June 18, at their quarters at Fort Douglas. The affair was quite informal, but a number of their close friends were entertained at the supper following the event.

Capt. H. R. Perry and Capt. Frank D. Ely are in Denver for a short stay. Mrs. Theodore A. Baldwin, of Fort Assiniboine, Mont., is here visiting her mother, Mrs. Mary Judge. Mrs. Baldwin is the wife of Lieut. T. A. Baldwin, Jr., 24th Inf., and is one of a family of popular Salt Lake girls. Mrs. Hector D. Lane, mother of Mrs. A. G. Goodwyn and Mrs. O. E. Saunders, gave a small bridge party on June 23 at the home of the Goodwyns at Fort Douglas.

FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., June 25, 1905.

The entire garrison is looking forward with much enthusiasm to the firing competition which is to take place on the 28th.

Lieut. Col. Alexander Rogers, 15th Cav., has been detailed as officer in charge of the competition, assisted by Capt. Henry S. Smyther, and Lieuts. Joseph I. McMullen, Charles H. Patterson and Christian Briand are detailed as statistical officers. Lieut. Francis H. Cameron and William W. Overton will be in charge of the targets, and Lieutenants Burnett and Foster will command the guard. The best team will be granted a forty-eight hour pass, and the second will be granted a twenty-four hour pass.

Major Charles H. Gale, I.G., U.S.A., arrived at the garrison on the afternoon of June 21, and became the guest of Capt. and Mrs. LeRoy Eltinge, 15th Cav. Since then he has made his inspection, and on the 22d the entire garrison turned out for review. Major Gale left on the 26th for Plattsburg Barracks, where he will remain two days and return here to complete his duties.

Pennington and Butler, the contractors for the new administration building, broke ground on the 21st, and the construction is now in rapid progress. They have other contracts in the garrison, and much building is going on at present. They are at present making an addition to the new band quarters, consisting of a kitchen, dining room and practice hall. An addition of another ward to the post hospital is also in progress and will probably be completed within two months. This addition will be a comfort to the garrison, owing to the fact that since the arrival of the 2d Squadron of the 15th Cavalry in the post the hospital has hardly been able to accommodate the sick from a regiment of Cavalry and a battalion of Field Artillery.

Capt. G. C. Barnhardt, 15th Cav., has received authority to erect a new gun for firing daily salutes. An old muzzle-loading 3-inch gun has been converted into a breech-loader, and will be erected upon a stationary foundation in front of the battery quarters and in the rear of the new officers' quarters, facing the drill grounds.

The commanding officer has had three requests recently for troops to participate in militia encampments throughout the States of Massachusetts and Vermont. No organizations have been detailed for such duty as yet. Information from the 23d Battery and Troop C states that they have had a delightful march through the country.

Mrs. Sauer and little daughter are the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Francis J. Koester. Capt. Kenzie W. Walker, 15th Cav., is at present in New York city on official business and will return next Friday. Gen. and Mrs. Frank of Washington, are expected to arrive in the garrison next Friday. They will be the guests of Col. and Mrs. Wallace. The wife and daughter of Major Keleher, paymaster, are expected to arrive in Burlington about July 7 from Washington. Mrs. Keleher has delayed her coming here on account of her daughter being at school in Washington.

Gen. O. O. Howard, U.S.A., retired, has just returned from an extended visit through Massachusetts and Maine. During his stay he made a visit to his old home, Leeds, Maine. Upon his return he was accompanied by



his granddaughter, Miss Helen Howard, and her brother, Mr. Otis Howard, who is an ex-midshipman, and at present a student of Cornell University. They will be the general's guests in Burlington for some time. Mrs. Charles Burnett returned last Wednesday from New York city, where she has been spending several days at her former home. She was accompanied by Miss Cameron, her sister, who will be her guest for some time.

Lieutenant McKell, A.C., who has recently had an operation performed for appendicitis, is now convalescing, and will soon be out again. Lieuts. Leon H. Partridge and Clifton R. Norton have also been on sick report during the week, but not seriously ill. Major Gale, A.C., went on sick report Monday morning, but his illness is not thought serious.

Lieut. Christian Briand, 15th Cav., has been granted a leave of four months, to take effect about Aug. 1, with permission to go beyond the seas, and he and Mrs. Briand are going to Denmark, where the lieutenant will visit his parents.

Lieuts. Charles M. Bunker and Mathew A. Cross, A.C., have returned from the maneuvers in Virginia and left on the 24th to join the 23d Battery, P.A., which is en route to Westfield. Lieut. Charles H. Patterson, A.C., who was also at the maneuvers, has returned and resumed his duties with his battery, the 27th.

While Troop G, 15th Cav., was at skirmish fire on the target range last Saturday Lieut. F. H. Cameron, range officer, who was in the target butts, was hit by a bullet, but luckily escaped injury. The shot struck the tip of the target and ricochetted, hitting the lieutenant twice, and following a downward course tore the officer's rain coat. The shock threw him to the ground, but he escaped injury.

Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur N. Pickel went to Thompson's Point Saturday. The lieutenant returned Monday, but Mrs. Pickel remained until Thursday. Mr. and Mrs. Don A. Dodge, of New York city, were there, having arrived in their yacht, Queen Bess. On Thursday Mr. and Mrs. Dodge and Mrs. Pickel will return to this garrison. Lieutenant Pickel entertained at dinner last week Major T. D. Keleher and his two sons, A. C. F. and Andrew Keleher, and their guest, Mr. Staples, Government surveyor at Albion.

During the week the officers' baseball team was defeated in a game with Troop M in seventeen innings by a score of 7 to 4. Battery for officers: Lieutenants Lear and Partridge; battery for Troop M: Betz and Eiclin.

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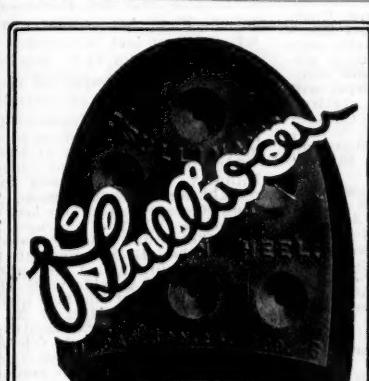
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 (b) The Department of the Visayas—Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A. Headquarters, Iloilo, P.I.
 (c) The Department of Mindanao—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A. Headquarters, Zamboanga, P.I.

ENGINEERS.

Band and Companies E, F, G and H, Washington Barracks, D.C.; C and D, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; A, B, I, K, L and M, Manila, P.I. C and D will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for station on Aug. 15.

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1st Cav.—Headquarters, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, Fort Clark, Texas; I, K, L and M, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.
 2d Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. Will sail for the United States Jan. 15, 1906.

3d Cav.—Headquarters, A, B, I, K, L, M, Fort Assiniboin, Mont.; C, D and F, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; G and H, Fort Snelling, Minn.; E, Boise Barracks, Idaho. The 3d Cavalry, except Troop B and M, will sail from San Francisco for Manila Nov. 30, 1905.

4th Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Walla Walla, Wash.; E, F, G and H, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; I, K, L and M, Presidio, Monterey, Cal. The headquarters, 1st and 2d Battalions will sail from San Francisco for Manila on Aug. 31. The 3d Battalion will sail for Manila Oct. 31, 1905.

5th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C and I, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; F and M, Fort DuChesne, Utah; H and K, Fort Wingate, N.M.; L, Whipple Barracks, Ariz.; D, Fort Grant, Ariz.; E and G, Fort Apache, Ariz.

6th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Fort Meade, S.D.; I, K, L and M, Fort Keough, Mont.

7th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

8th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

9th Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kas.; Troops E, F, G and H, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

10th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Robinson, Neb.; E and F, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; G and H, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.

11th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Des Moines, Iowa; A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kas.

12th Cav.—Headquarters and E, F, G, H, Camp Thomas, Ga. The 1st Squadron sailed from Manila for the United States June 15 to proceed to Camp Thomas, Ga. The 3d Squadron will sail from Manila August 15, taking station at Camp Thomas, Ga.

13th Cav.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Myer, Va., A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kas. The 3d Squadron will sail from Manila July 15, and take station at Fort Sill, Okla.

14th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. Will leave Manila for the United States Oct. 15, 1906.

15th Cav.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

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 3d. Ft. Myer, Va. 7th. Ft. Riley, Kas.
 4th. Ft. Myer, Va. 8th. Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.

9th. Presidio, San Francisco. 19th. Ft. Riley, Kas.
 10th. Ft. Snelling, Minn. 20th. Ft. Riley, Kas.
 11th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 21st. Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
 12th. Ft. Douglas, Utah. 22d. Ft. Douglas, Utah.
 13th. Ft. Russell, Wyo. 23d. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.
 14th. Ft. Sheridan, Ill. 24th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
 15th. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. 25th. Ft. Riley, Kas.
 16th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. 26th. Ft. Riley, Kas.
 17th. Va n a c o u v e r Barracks, Wash. 27th. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.
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 3d. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 64th. Ft. Miley, Cal.
 4th. Jackson Bks., La. 65th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
 5th. Ft. Screven, Ga. 66th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
 6th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 67th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
 7th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 68th. Ft. Baker, Cal.
 8th. Ft. Morgan, Ala. 69th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
 9th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 70th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
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 32d. Ft. Baker, Cal. 93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore.
 33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash. 94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
 34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore. 95th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
 35th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 96th. Ft. Warren, Mass.
 36th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 97th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
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 38th. Ft. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 99th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
 39th. Ft. McHenry, Md. 100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
 40th. Ft. Howard, Md. 101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
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 54th. (Torpedo Depot Co.). 115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.
 Ft. Totten, N.Y. 116th. Ft. Scoville, Ga.
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 56th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 118th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
 57th. (Torpedo Co.), Ft. 119th. Ft. Washington, Md.
 Wadsworth, N.Y. 120th. (Torpedo Co.), Ft. Strong, Mass.
 (Torpedo Co.), Ft. Monroe, Va. 121st. Key West Bks., Fla.
 Monroe, Va. 122d. Key West, Fla.
 59th. Ft. Andrews, Boston, 123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
 Mass. 124th. Ft. Constitution, N.H.
 60th. (Torpedo Co.), Presi- 125th. Ft. Trumbull, Conn.
 dio, Cal. 126th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
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 COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD, Capt. Lloyd England, A.C., commanding, At Fort Howard, Md., to remain until about July 1, 1906.
 MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD, Capt. George T. Patterson, commanding. At Fort Screven, Ga.

INFANTRY.
 1st Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Wayne, Mich.; A, B, C, D, Fort Brady, Mich.; I, Allegheny Arsenal, Pa.; K, L and M, Fort Porter, N.Y. Will sail for Manila Dec. 31, 1905.

2d Inf.—Entire regiment at Fort Logan, Colo.
 3d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, Fort W. H. Seward, Alaska; D, Fort Davis, Alaska; E and F, Fort Lisicum, Alaska; G and H, Fort Egbert, Alaska; I and K, Fort Gibon, Alaska; L and M, Fort St. Michael, Alaska.
 4th Inf.—Sailed for the United States June 15 from Manilla, P.I. Will take temporary station in California.

5th Inf.—Entire regiment at Plattsburgh, N.Y.

6th Inf.—Entire regiment, Manilla, P.I.

7th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manilla, P.I. Will sail for the United States Nov. 15, 1905.

8th Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Jay, N.Y.; A, B, Fort Slocum, N.Y.; C and D, Columbus Barracks, Ohio; I, K, L and M, Fort Niagara, N.Y. Will sail for Manilla Jan. 31, 1906.

9th Inf.—Co. B, Pekin, China. Balance of regiment Manilla, P.I.

10th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Lawton, Wash.; E, F, G and H, Fort Wright, Wash.; L and K, Infantry Cantonment, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; L and M, Honolulu, H.I.

11th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, K and L, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.; I and M, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.

12th Inf.—Address Manilla, P.I. Will sail for the United States Feb. 15, 1906.

13th Inf.—Headquarters, A, B, C, D, E and F, Fort McDowell, Cal.; I and M, Fort Mason, Cal.; Companies G, H, K and L, Alcatraz Island, Cal. The regiment will sail from San Francisco for Manilla on Sept. 30, 1905.

14th Inf.—Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

15th Inf.—Address entire regiment Presidio of Monterey, Cal. Will sail for Manilla Oct. 31, 1905.

16th Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Manilla, P.I.

17th Inf.—To sail from Manilla, P.I. for the United States July 15, and will take station at Fort McPherson, Ga.

18th Inf.—Entire regiment at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

19th Inf.—Entire regiment Manilla, P.I.

20th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manilla, P.I. Will sail for the United States Feb. 15, 1906.

21st Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment Manilla, P.I.

22d Inf.—Address entire regiment Manilla, P.I. Will sail for the United States Dec. 15, 1905.

23d Inf.—Madison Barracks, N.Y. Some of the companies will proceed to Fort Ontario, N.Y., for station when quarters at that place are ready.

24th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Harrison, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Fort Assiniboin, Mont.; I, K, L and M, Fort Missoula, Mont.

25th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; E, F, G and H, Fort Reno, Oklahoma.

26th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; E, F and G, Fort McIntosh, Texas; K, L and M, Fort Brown, Texas; H and I, Fort Ringgold, Texas.

27th Inf.—Headquarters and Companies A, D, E, F, G and H, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; B and C, Fort Thomas, Ky.; I, K, L and M, Fort Sheridan, Ill.

28th Inf.—Headquarters and Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I and K, Fort Snelling, Minn., and L and M, Fort Lincoln, North Dakota.

29th Inf.—Headquarters and Companies E, F, G, H and L at Fort Douglas, Utah; Companies A, B, C and D, Fort Bliss, Texas; Company I, Whipple Barracks, Arizona Territory; Companies K and M, at Fort DuChesne, Utah.

30th Inf.—Headquarters and Companies A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Crook, Neb.; E and F, Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.; G and H, Fort Reno, O.T.

Porto Rico Provisional Reg't.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D and E, San Juan; F, G and H, Henry Barracks, Cayey.

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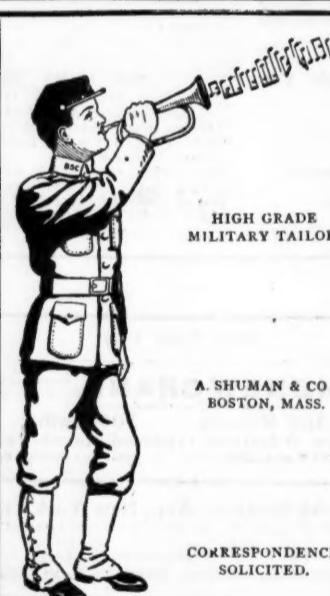
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